AL FAJR

16 PAGES

VOL. IV NO. 155

JERUSALEM

PALESTINIAN WEEKLY

IS20

APRIL 22, 1983

(USPS 686-630

POSTMASTER send address changes to Al-Fajr, 16 Cornell Street, Hempstead, New York 11550

TO OUR READERS:

In compliance with the Israeli military authorities, and under the guise of the much criticized "Emergency Regulations" of 1945, Al-Fajr is required to submit all material prepared for publication in this weekly, and also in the Arabic Daily and Bi-Weekly Hebrew Edition, to the Israeli censorship authorities, who use this blanket authority excessively. The material appearing on pages labeled with letters has all been censored and expunged by the Israeli authorities. We found it necessary and relevant to publish it on these pages in the foreign edition.

Volunteers at a work camp in Jibya clear land on April 15 in solidarity with residents of Jibya, Um Safa and Nabi Saleh. Village landowners were informed April 11 of a land confiscation order/JN

THREE SETTLEMENTS TO BE SITUATED IN NABLUS AREA

Israeli Government Okays New Settlements

The joint Israeli government and Jewish Agency settlement committee approved the establishment of three new settlements on the West Bank highlands, April 19.

The government is also planning to begin construction on 16 more settlements in various parts of Palestine and the Syrian Golan Heights. The three settlements, Oranit, Bruhim, and Dir Kala, are to be built in the northern part of the West Bank and will house between 1000, and 1500 families. The three settlements are under the sponsorship of Tehiya, the Israeli National Religious Party, and will be situated in Nablus area.

The announcement came following a joint committee meeting which was attended by the Jewish Agency settlement department head Mattityahu Drobless, and the Israeli Housing Minister David Levy, to review the housing ministry's settlement activities in the occupied territories. Levy, who is also deputy prime minister of Israel, reportedly presented a complete report about his ministry's projects, including plans to establish a number of highways linking Israeli settlements in the West Bank, with settlements inside the 'green line'. The roads are designed to avoid Palestinian concentrations, especially Nablus. One road is to be built from the Palestinian village of Beit Sira, near the 'green line' west of Ramallah, to Lydda. Another road will link Jerusalem to the huge suburban settlement of Giva'at Ze'ev. Settlements in the southern Hebron hills will be connected to Arad settlement in the Naqab, according to new plans.

Levy proposed that he be given control of settlement activity in the occupied territories — a move designed, observers say, to undercut the growing influence of his deputy, Michael Dekel.

The conferees praised the government's decision to erect "Upper Nablus" settlement. Science and technology minister, Yuval Ne'eman, said that "Upper Nablus" will become to Nablus what Tel Aviv become to Jaffa. The Israeli minister was referring to the way the Jewish city of Tel Aviv surrounded and contained the Palestinian city of Jaffa.

In a related report, Israel TV reported, April 19, that during the next year the housing ministry will construct 16 new settlements: eight in the West Bank — two of which will be in the Jordan Valley area — two in the Golan Heights, two in the Gaza Strip, and four in the Galilee and the Naqab. The TV report also noted that settlement construction priorities are to be given to the West Bank.

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Palestinian Personalities Declare Solidarity with PLO Stand

From their comments, Palestinian mayors, editors of local publications and heads of unions in the occupied territories support the statement released by the PLO regarding the Jordanian- Palestinian talks.

Haidar Abd al-Shafi, head of the Red Crescent Society in Gaza, told *Al Fajr* "I think that the Palestinian position is consistent with Palestine National Council resolutions. It must be this way. The Palestinian executive committee adopted this position because the Reagan initiative contradicts PNC resolutions."

"Jordan declared its disengagement with the Palestinian problem," Abd al-Shafi said. "This matter concerns Jordan and I do not accept Jordan blaming the PLO for the failure of the talks. It is unfair of Jordan. Its attitude is inflexible.

"Abu Ammar (PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat) has to abide by PNC resolutions. Jordan and the Arab states are (trying to intimidate) the PLO into abandoning PNC decisions. The Arab countries must not pressure the PLO. They must instead pressure the US for its hostility to the PLO."

Hanna Siniora, editor-in-chief of *Al Fajr* publications, commented succinctly: "As long as the US does not recognise Palestinian rights there will be no solution to the Palestinian problem. The main desire of the US is to circumvent the PLO and not to reach for a solution to the Palestinian question. There are many indications about the intentions of the US. First, 10 months after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, it still has not withdrawn and the US has not put real pressure on it to do so. Second, Israel does not want to freeze its construction of more and more settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, nor does the US stop Israel from building more settlements. The Palestinians demand the abolition of settlements in the occupied land. Third, the US does not want to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. After all these barriers are removed, then we will think about the Reagan initiative," Siniora said. "We want a show of attitude from the US and not just talk."

Bashir Barghouthi, editor of the Jerusalem-based *Al Talia* weekly newspaper, analysed both Jordan's and the PLO's statements. "The Jordanian statement," Barghouthi said, "reflects the same policy Jordan has practised for years in regard to the Palestinian cause. Jordan depends on American imperialism, whose general strategic plan aims at controlling the Middle East region and depriving the Palestinian revolution and the Arab international movements from advancing. This policy finds its embodiment in the reactionary policy of Egypt and the Camp David accords, in the attempts to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and in the provocations against Syria, Libya and South Yemen."

Haidar Abd al-Shafi: 'The Arab countries must not pressure the PLO. They must instead pressure the US for its hostility to the PLO.'

Dr Amin Khatib, head of the West Bank Union of Charitable Associations, told *Al Fajr* that Jordanians and Palestinians have the same fate and that the Palestinian-Jordanian talks have not stopped. "I do not know the points of difference between the PLO and Jordan but I support the freezing of talks until the US shows its good intentions. I believe that the first step for achieving the rights of the Palestinians is the recognition of our rights by the US." Khatib affirmed that the Reagan initiative "deprives us of our rights to life and existence . . . . . .

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UNRWA REPORTS FROM LEBANON

Right-wing Militias Threaten Palestinians

More than 150 Palestinians living in Sidon complained to UNRWA officials, April 13, that they have been coming under a constant campaign of harassment from right-wing Lebanese militia groups to leave their homes.

In a statement published in Vienna, April 14, UNRWA said that the Palestinian residents had taken refuge at the local offices in Sidon, after some unidentified gunmen threatened them with death unless they agree to move into the refugee camps.

According to the Israeli Hebrew daily *Al Hamishmar*, which also reported on the incident April 15, the Israeli military authorities had confirmed that such harassment has taken place. The paper said that UNRWA and the International Committee of the Red Cross had demanded that Israel insure the security of the Palestinian refugees in the areas they control. *Al Hamishmar* also pointed out that military investigations showed that the 'Guardians of the Cedars', an ultra right-wing militia movement, is responsible for the threats. The militia leader, Etian Saqer, known as Abu Arz, made a well-publicised visit to Israel late last year and met a number of top-ranking Israeli officials, including the then defence minister, Ariel Sharon

Last month, 69 Palestinian families, all from the same area, were forced out of their homes in a similar manner. They now live in the vicinity of Tyre.

The campaign against Palestinian residents in Sidon began nearly two months ago when written warnings, signed by the Guardian of the Cedars, were found pasted on Palestinian residents' doors. At the same time, several bodies of murdered Palestinians were found in the vicinity of Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon.

LEBANON ROUNDUP

Tension Rises Over Beqa'a

Tension in Lebanon's Beqa'a valley between the Palestinian and Syrian forces, and the Israeli army heightened, April 20, after repeated Israeli overflights. Syrian anti-aircraft batteries opened fire on the jets. An Israeli military spokesman announced that three Israeli soldiers were killed, and nine others wounded in a series of attacks in Lebanon last week.

The most serious incident occurred early in the afternoon, April 20, when two Israeli jets, which were circulating over Chtoura, were fired upon by Syrian ground-to-air defense systems. Israeli military sources said they were unaware of any firing at their planes.

The incident came at the end of week-long Israeli military activity involving daily flights by more than 30 war planes in each mission. Lebanese radio reports said that Israeli jets flew over South Lebanon, the coastline, and the Beqa'a valley. In the Beqa'a, the jets dived over Syrian lines in mock air raids.

Syrian state media reported that Israeli helicopters have been transporting tanks and armoured personnel carriers to advanced military positions. News correspondents who visited the front lines said that Syrian and Israeli fortifications are separated in some places by only 50 meters.

Meanwhile Israeli threats of all-out war continue. Israel's Defence Minister Moshe Arens was quoted by *The Jerusalem Post* as saying that "should a conflict break out, Israel will determine the conditions and the scale." Military analysts took this as a sign of Israel's inability to tolerate the current war of attrition in South Lebanon.

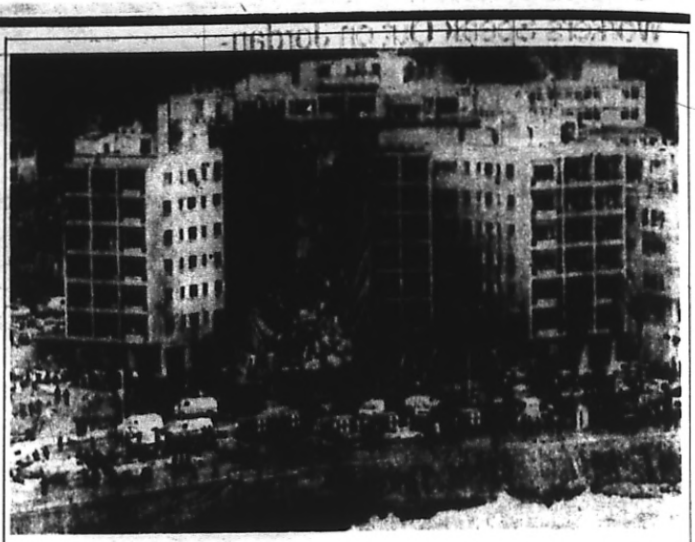
The Israeli casualty figures for the week of three dead and two wounded contradict those of Lebanese newspapers, and foreign correspondents. Radio Monte Carlo reported that in a single attack against an Israeli military bus, south of Rashidiyeh camp, April 14, more than 20 soldiers were killed or injured. An Israeli military spokesman claimed that one soldier was killed, and two others wounded in the attack.

Following the incident, Israeli troops, and Saad Haddad militiamen mounted a search for the attackers, and arrested more than 50 men and women.

Two Israelis were killed, according to Israeli sources, on the Damascus-Beirut road during clashes with Palestinian guerillas, April 20.

On the political scene, the US-sponsored talks continued to be dead locked on the issue of the future role of the Israeli-backed Saad Haddad in South Lebanon. *The Jerusalem Post* in its April 21 issue reported an Israeli plan to start replacing Israeli troops in South Lebanon, with the 1500-strong Haddad forces.

The Post said that during the past six months, Saad Haddad's militias have been in intensive training, both in Israel and in South Lebanon. The paper added that a command-hierarchy has been set up to take control of the army which will rule South Lebanon.



US Embassy in Beirut following bomb blast

US Embassy in Beirut Destroyed by Blast

At least 60 people were killed and 120 injured when a truck bomb exploded in front of the seaside US Embassy in Beirut, April 18. The violent blast occurred at 1:05 pm, and caused the collapse of the main part of the seven-storey structure.

US Ambassador to Lebanon, Robert Dillon, was trapped briefly in his top-floor office but was pulled out without injury. One of the CIA's top operatives in the Middle East, Robert Clayton Ames, 49, director of the office of Analysis for the Near East and South Asia, died in the blast. American sources said that at least 29 employees and visitors were caught under the rubble. Spokesman for the embassy announced, April 19, that eight US employees were killed and eight missing. Ten Lebanese workers and visitors died, Reid said, with a further 20 missing. Official Lebanese sources say 120 people were injured. The others who died – and the toll is expected to rise as more bodies are uncovered in the rubble – were all in the vicinity of the building at the time.

Lebanese sources believe that the blast was caused by a 150 kilogram charge of hexogene gas packed in a truck which drove into the eastern side of the embassy and immediately exploded. The driver was killed. The Lebanese Phalangist radio reported that a Muslim 'suicide terrorist' drove the vehicle, which had a diplomatic license.

Three groups claimed responsibility for the explosion: a group called the *Jihad Islami* (Muslim holy war), a pro-Khomeini splinter group from the Lebanese Shi'ite movement; another called Revenge for the Martyrs of Sabra and Shatila; and a third group called the Socialist United Arab National Terror Cells. The latter groups have not been heard of before. Ten minutes after the explosion, *Agence France Presse* received an anonymous call which claimed responsibility for *Jihad Islami*. The caller said the operation was named *Fajr* (Dawn) and was part of "the Iranian revolution's campaign against imperialist targets throughout the world."

In Teheran, however, the Iranian Foreign Minister denied that Iran has any relation with the explosion.

International news agencies described the scene after the explosion, reporting that clouds of smoke and dust rose from the embassy for a long time. "The building collapsed like a layer cake, and a body could be seen dangling from the fifth floor," one reporter said. Philip Habib, the US special envoy to the Middle East, and his assistant Morris Draper were in the Lebanese presidential palace in Baabda, eight kilometres from the embassy. They had left shortly before the blast.

The UPI correspondent in Beirut said that the embassy looked as if it had been raided by planes. Outside the embassy dozens of vehicles were burned and rubble filled the street next to the sea.

In Washington, officials expressed shock at the explosion but White House sources said they did not expect any change in the role of the multinational forces in Lebanon or the withdrawal of the US forces. The sources said, "We consider the situation in Lebanon tragic." Lebanese president Amin Gemayel arrived at the scene and toured the wreckage. Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan convened an emergency cabinet meeting, calling for "measures to deal with the attack."

The US allies in Lebanon were more circumspect in their reaction to the blast, however. Immediately after the explosion, the Italian minister of defence said that the four countries whose troops make up the MNF – France, Italy, US and Britain – may decide to withdraw troops from Lebanon. Later the French minister of defence announced that the MNF will not be withdrawn. The French embassy in Beirut removed all vehicles from the embassy grounds and searched diplomatic vehicles.

In Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told the Cabinet that the blast in the American Embassy is evidence of the inability of Lebanon to preserve security. He also said it reinforced Israeli demands for security arrangement in South Lebanon. Shazli Qaleibi, the general secretary of the Arab League, in a statement from Tunisia, said that the explosion does not serve any country but Israel.

Putting Life into Casualty Figures

The number of Israelis killed and wounded since the invasion of Lebanon, last June, has actually fallen in the last two months according to official figures. The mystery reincarnation came to light when *Agence France Presse* ran a story last weekend quoting Israeli army sources giving casualty figures at 464 dead and 2500 injured. These figures were confirmed by the same sources to *Al Fajr*, April 19.

In early February the army spokesman's office released figures of 466 dead and 2567 wounded. No official explanation of the seeming reincarnation was immediately available. Observers discounted the intervention of the Supreme Being.

Since mid-February Israeli newspapers have carried reports of the death of seven Israeli soldiers and the wounding of 29 others.

Workers Speak Out on Jordan-PLO Talks

by Al Fajr Staff

Palestinian reaction in the occupied territories to the failure of Palestinian-Jordanian talks is not one of resentment, nor blind approval. National institutions here announced clearly and repeatedly their supportive attitude to the PLO and all its political steps. But what is the attitude of those not given to political declarations — the drivers, workers, and merchants?

A Shoeshine

On Salah al-Din, the main street in East Jerusalem, a shoeshine man — there are few boys in the business here — was cleaning the boots of his clients. I hesitated to speak to him, expecting him not to answer me, for it is not usual to begin political discussions in the street. "Would you like to comment on the failure of the Palestinian-Jordanian talks?" I asked after introducing myself to the man. The man, Zeid Ismail Salah, began to talk in a general way, but fluently. "I always listen to all the news bulletins from all the radio stations and analysing the news is essential to me. I do not believe that the Arab regimes have any kind of concern about the Palestinian problem. They do not want to achieve either a political solution or a military one. Jordan is very faithful to its master the US or Britain. The PLO did not gain its political independence from the Arab countries. For instance, those who killed Sartawi are subordinates of one of these countries. For achieving our aspirations, we need a man such as Gandhi. Arafat is not Gandhi, nor are we Hindu."

Ka'ak Seller

At the corner of Salah al-Din Street, a man in his 30s was selling rings of ka'ak with sesame. The man refused to comment. Another young man interrupted: "Ask the national institutions," he said and introduced himself as a member of the administration in the printers union. "I believe that the Palestinians have the right to refuse the Reagan initiative because it violates the Palestine National Council resolutions."

A Restauranteur

Near the bus station I decided to enter a restaurant whose owner has been known to open during strikes. This happened at least once during the West Bank uprising last spring. The man, who is in his late 30s, was doing his VAT accounts and did not show much enthusiasm for politics. "I do not like the failure of the talks," he said. "We have many ties with Jordan — economic, political, and social ties. We cannot ignore the fact that 60 percent of the Palestinian people are in Jordan. We wish to get rid of the occupation, but how? The side who carries out our national aspiration is our representative."

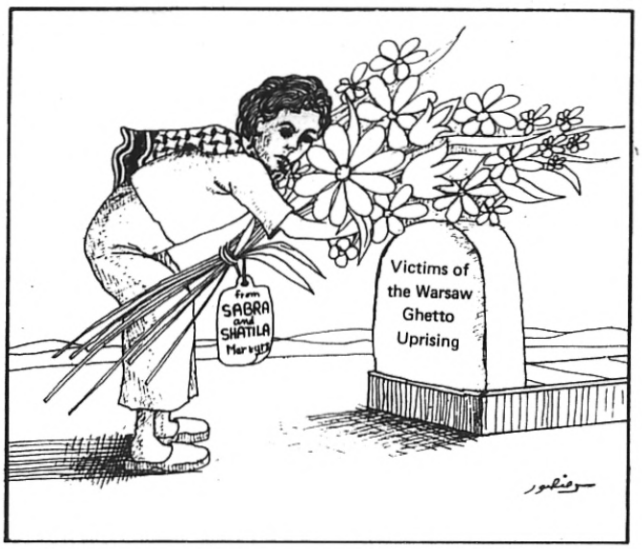
"Is it Jordan or the PLO?" I asked. "We support the Palestinian side," the man said. "How?" I asked, "By opening your shop during the strikes?" "No, no. I close my shop during organised strikes but at times of disturbances I do not strike. Do not mention my name in your article," he replied.

A Driver

"The problem is that the US only recognises Jordan," said Mahmoud Abbasi, 27, a driver on the Jerusalem-Bethlehem route. "The PLO is using Jordan as a path to achieve the hopes of the Palestinians. But if these negotiations lead to the imposition of Jordanian authority upon the West Bank, then we achieve nothing." Abbasi expects that Jordan will pressure the Palestinians in the occupied land to make them accept the views of the Jordan government.

A Postman

Abu Muhammad, 50, delivering letters in East Jerusalem, hopes that the negotiations will not be resumed again. "It was predictable that the negotiations with Jordan would reach a stalemate. The Palestinians are not so stupid as to put their fate in the hands of Jordan. We still remember Jordan's aggression against our people in 1970. Man cannot be stung twice," Abu Muhammad said.



IN HEBRON

Academic Institutes Remain Closed

One vocational centre, the university, and five schools in the Hebron district are now in their fifth week of closure, with no official word as to when studies can resume.

The administration of the polytechnic and the university are presently attempting to get their institutes reopened by legal means, through consultations between their lawyers and Israeli legal advisors. "No progress has been achieved up to now," Abd al-Rahman Natche, the director of the University Graduates Association, told *Al Fajr*. The polytechnic was closed, March 10, when director Adib Qeisi was notified verbally by the assistant to the Hebron military governor. Qeisi said he was told that students in the Polytechnic Insititue had demonstrated illegally in the previous two days. The institute is closed until further notice.

The head of the Hebron University, Khulqi Khanfer, and the head of the board of trustees were summoned to military headquarters in Hebron and given a closure order the same day. The written order did not give reasons for the closure. Sources at both the university and the polytechnic said they believe the Israeli authorities are victimising students because of the demonstrations which swept Hebron and the West Bank during the visit of the former American President Jimmy Carter.

In the first week of March, Israeli authorities closed five schools in the Hebron district — the secondary schools for men and women in Yatta, the secondary school for women in Beit Ommar and two secondary schools in Dhahriyeh — for alleged demonstrations.

Around 1400 students in Hebron University, 480 at the Polytechnic Institute and 1000 students at the secondary level are affected by the closure, according to Abd al-Rahman Natshe.

The Charitable Institutes Federation in Hebron appealed to the Israeli authorities to open the schools and the academic institutes to "let university students continue their studies."

Siege on Yatta Lifted

The siege on the Hebron district town of Yatta was lifted, April 20, after 18 days.

On April 2, the village was placed under curfew and entry and exit forbidden, after cases of poisoning were reported in the local girls' school. The curfew lasted 10 days but entry and exit was outlawed by the military for a further eight days. All 38 residents who were arrested during the isolation were released, April 20. Some are now awaiting trial on charges of 'incitment.' (Translation: Al Talia, 21.4.83)

THIS WEEK'S CENSORSHIP

Following is a breakdown of censorship cuts for issue 155, April 22, 1983:

Number of original articles submitted to censor	25
Number of articles totally censored out	13
Number of articles partially censored but used	2
Number of articles passed	10

Nursing class at the Arab College of Nursing in al-Bireh before closure on April 14 The nursing college was closed by Israeli military authorities after the alleged display of 'banned books' at a school fair.

DFLP, PFLP Declare Joint Position

After one week of high level meetings in Damascus the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) issued a joint statement, April 16, calling for coordination of the two organisations within the PLO framework toward the rejection of the Reagan initiative, a Palestinian mandate for Jordan and the call for a new Arab summit. The statement, signed by the politbureaux of the two organisations, came hours before the convening of the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis to discuss future political strategies.

In their statement, the DFLP and the PFLP pledged to adhere to the resolutions passed at the last Palestine National Council meeting held in Algiers in February. The PNC resolutions, the joint statement said, reiterated the goals of the PLO — the right to return, to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state — and are the base for preserving national unity. The two organisations cautioned against any retraction from the resolutions and called for a firm stand against the Reagan initiative and US maneuvers to put the Middle East under American hegemony.

In a comment on the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, the statement said the 'results' showed the Palestinian issue to be the 'axis' of the conflict in the region by the fact that it pushed the Reagan initiative to a stalemate. The conflict, according to the DF-PF statement, is not one of borders (between Jordan and Israel) but of national aspirations.

The Moroccan-Jordanian call for a new Arab summit was seen as an undermining of previous Arab decisions, especially the recognition of the PLO as sole-legitimate representative. They called instead for an international conference, based on UN resolutions which acknowledge Palestinian national rights, which could have the power of implementation.

US attempts to entice Jordan to enter negotiations, the statement declared, will lead Jordan into a position of submissiveness in all spheres — military, political and economic.

Concerning the occupied territories, the two groups called for the unification of unions and popular organisations and the end of sectarianism within these bodies. They also condemned, and called for the defeat of, certain 'isolated' personalities in the West Bank.

The politbureaux announced their support of Lebanese national resistance and of all forms of struggle in Lebanon against 'invaders.'

The statement also addressed itself to maintaining relations between the PLO and Syria, and Arab national forces, as one of its most important tasks. They noted their appreciation of all initiatives for improving Palestinian-Syrian relations. The organisations also called on the PLO Executive Committee to make necessary contacts with the steadfastness forces.

The DF and PF discussed bilateral relations, the reinforcement of 'ideological and political unity' and future development between the two major Palestinian organisations.

George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front, and Nayef Hawatmeh, general secretary of the Democratic Front, co-chaired the meetings.

Peace Now Protests Settlement

An estimated 8000 Peace Now supporters congregated, April 18, on Mount Jerzim, overlooking Nablus, to protest the formal conversion of the Israeli military outpost of Bracha into a civilian settlement called "Upper Nablus". The military ceremony was carried out behind the scenes as 15 families, all Gush Emunim members, installed themselves into orange and cream prefabricated houses eight kilometres south of the West Bank's most populated city.

Despite heavy rain and extreme cold, Peace Now went ahead with its plans to demonstrate against the ceremony. Eyewitnesses said that busloads started to arrive at the site from early morning, carrying placards in Hebrew, some of which read "Upper Nablus is the Low Inferno", and "The Government is Burying Peace." At the same time, some 2000 Gush Emunim settlers, armed with automatic rifles, were arriving to attend the dedication.

REAGAN INITIATIVE POST MORTEM

Picking up the Contradictory Pieces

With the Reagan initiative dead the post mortem has begun. It reveals confusion in the US camp with the president himself alternately offering bribes, issuing threats and uttering obscenities to try and induce Jordan's King Hussein into the peace process.

Reports in various US publications, this week, showed that King Hussein announced, April 10, that he could not go ahead with the Reagan plan because of a combination of US inability to get concessions from Israel; Soviet diplomatic pressure; confusion among the US' Arab allies and because of the fact that as the PLO was not mentioned in the September 1 initiative there was no incentive for the organisation to support it.

A flattering personal and political portrait of King Hussein during his shuttling over the Reagan plan appeared in *The Wall Street Journal*, April 14 and 15. In it Hussein speaks respectfully of Reagan saying at one point that he is the first president he could relate to and rely on since Dwight Eisenhower.

Something of Reagan's contemptuous attitude to Palestinians is also revealed. After one session between PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat and Hussein, Reagan is reported, by *The Wall Street Journal* diplomatic editor, Karen House, to have phoned the King and said, "Don't let the bastards get you down." Reagan also reportedly offered Hussein a squadron of advanced F-16 fighters if he would enter talks based on his initiative.

The House articles reveal US ineffectualness and contradictory signals. She says the Hashemite monarch was frustrated after the US first ruled out and then accepted the prospect of a confederation between Jordan and the occupied territories; initially ruling-out any contact with the PLO and then sending former-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to meet a PLO official in Morocco. Kissinger is also said to have informed King Hassan of Morocco that PLO-Jordan-Israel-US talks were in the cards. Meanwhile they were telling the King and the rest of the Arab world that there was no way for talks to get off the ground unless the Palestinians were represented by Jordan. Reagan is also said to have promised Hussein that there would be no talks without a settlement freeze — something he could not deliver.

House reported that at one point during discussions of the Reagan plan Hussein was hospitalised with heart trouble and that he finally quit, "on the verge of collapse."

The US media is seemingly divided on where to put the blame for the failure of the US President's ill-fated proposals. Most follow the administration lead by hitting out at "PLO radicals." *TIME* magazine, however, reports factually that in fact there was no support for the Reagan plan at any level or in any faction of the organisation. It reports that when Arafat left Amman for Kuwait for the last time, the paper he carried with him was turned down by the Fatah central committee.

Where US Middle East diplomacy goes now is not clear. The administration continues to speak warmly of Hussein as one of its best friends in the Middle East. Meanwhile, the Congress gave the friend a slap in the face this week when its foreign relations sub-committee voted to make all future US arms sales to Jordan contingent on Hussein joining the Camp David process and extending diplomatic recognition to Israel. The same sub-committee also added US $365 million to Reagan's current US $2.65 billion aid package to Israel.

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Palestinians Declare

"The result of Camp David manifested itself in the annexation of the Golan Heights and the occupation of Lebanon. The Reagan initiative means the continuation of this imperialist policy. The Jordanian policy adopted the Reagan initiative because of its 'mechanical application'. This talk is similar to the formula that asserts that 99 percent of the political cards for the solution of the Palestinian question are in the hands of the US."

Barghouthi continued: "The Palestinian statement reflects the concept of national liberation; the independence of the Palestinian decision; the sole legitimate representative (nature) of the PLO; the refusal to delegate Jordan or any country or person to talk for the Palestinians and the insistence on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It adopts the Fez summit resolutions and (calls for) the use of international resolutions and the UN Security Council as the mechanism for their application.

"There is a deep contradiction between the two statements. The Jordanian statement contains threats, referring twice to the internal security of Jordan." Barghouthi expects that Jordan will use economic and political pressure against the Palestinians in the occupied territories, such as the withdrawal of passports and the steadfastness funds.

Hamdi Farraj, an editor for *Al Shira'* bi-monthly magazine, said, "The nature of the talks is understandable to us, in spite of the fact that the talks have been given various names such as 'federal unity', 'confederation between Jordan and Palestine' or (that the talks have been held) under the slogan of the 'special relations' between Jordan and the PLO. The Jordanian statement is evidence of the real falsity of these relations." Farraj affirmed that the PLO will not put all its cards in the hands of the Jordanian monarch, who has strong connections with American imperialism. "The Jordanian statement contained an implied threat against the Palestinians in the occupied territories," he said, "and the coming days will expose the intentions of the Jordanian regime."

A professional and workers union's statement, released April 17, stated that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It asserted that the Arab pressure on the PLO aims at depriving the Palestinians of their right to return, to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state. This accompanies the Israeli practices in the occupied territories such as the "deliberate general poisoning, the closure of schools, the imposition of curfews on West Bank towns, villages and camps, the campaign of arrests, the confiscation of Palestinian land and the establishment of settlements," the statement said.

Akram Hanniyeh, editor of *Al Shaab* newspaper, said of the Palestinian-Jordanian talks: "If anybody thought the Palestinian-Jordanian talks would force the PLO to offer a compromise regarding its role or to accept the Reagan initiative, he must be surprised after the results. According to the Palestinians, the talks were held to negotiate "coordination and mutual work on the basis of the PNC resolutions and (Fez) summit articles."

"It is clear that the PNC refused to delegate any person or country to talk for the PLO and it refused the Reagan initiative as the basis for any solution in the Middle East. This attitude held by the PLO led to these results."

Hanniyeh asserted that that there are Arab countries which spread rumours about a 'neutral' American role and its honesty. "These countries want to drag the PLO into positions which will liquidate it politically. At this present stage Arab pressure is increasing. US Secretary of State George Shultz demanded that the Arab countries cancel their recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative.

"We say to Shultz that the PLO did not gain recognition by Arab resolutions and will not be deprived from its gains by another resolution." Hanniyeh pointed out that there are two contradictory attitudes in the Arab world: the national attitude represented by the PLO and the reactionary attitude adopted by those countries which follow the US.

"Any continuation of the talks based on the reactionary attitude will face failure," he asserted. "We demand the tightening of the grip on the Fez summit resolutions and an end to attempts to find a combination between the Reagan initiative and Fez."

The Dawn

ALFAJR

Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly

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AL FAJR was founded in 1972 by Yousef Nasr who edited the paper until 1974. The English supplement AL FAJR — JERUSALEM PALESTINIAN WEEKLY was first published in April 1980. In August 1982 the supplement was given a separate license under the name THE DAWN. The paper is printed by Omar International at Hatem al-Ta'ee Street, East Jerusalem. It is published weekly for US $40/year by AL FAJR — JERUSALEM PALESTINIAN WEEKLY, 16 Crowell Street, Hempstead, NY, 11550. The publisher is Paul Ajlouny. Postmaster: send address changes to AL FAJR — JERUSALEM PALESTINIAN WEEKLY, 16 Crowell St., Hempstead, NY, 11550.

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Matti Peled: "The PLO Must be Party to Negotiations"

by Ghassan Bishara
Our Washington DC, Correspondent

Matti Peled, on a US tour, spoke April 7 at the National Press Club in Washington DC to journalists and other guests. He was invited to the US by the American-Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, which is an Illinois based non-profit organisation. Peled, who met with Chairman Arafat in January, opened his talk with a statement that the PLO must be part of negotiations for peace in the Middle East. He said that Israel has more than once tried to halt the peace process in the last few years; not only that, but twice invaded Lebanon hoping to annihilate the PLO.

Peled said that the Palestine problem is a real problem, not an invention, because there are Palestinian people who have rights and peace can only be achieved when that problem is solved. He believes that the principles behind the Reagan plan are helpful and sensible. He praised the call for a freeze on settlements in the territories. He said seven months have passed and there is no movement on the Reagan plan. The reason, Peled believes, is because the Palestinians were not included in the process, but only King Hussein is meant to play a part. Hussein, he said, can't play a role because of the 1974 Rabat resolutions, and because Sadat attempted to by-pass Palestinians and failed. The Sadat experiment, according to Peled, discourages others from attempting the same thing.

Peled believes that Hussein, cautious as he is, won't enter the talks without PLO approval. Palestinians under Israeli occupation refused to accept Israel, and thus he believes Israel should simply leave the territories, especially since they don't affect Israel's security. He added that 2.5 million Palestinian refugees have to have a state: since they can't come to pre-'67 Israel they should establish a state on the West Bank and Gaza in return for renouncing their right of return to pre-'67 Israel. Peled doesn't support a binational state in all of Palestine. The only party that can renounce the right of return is the PLO, thus more reason for the PLO to become a party to negotiations.

Peled said that the US as the most important power in the region, should invite the PLO, Jordan, and Israel to the negotiating table and that the refusing party should become the one to bear the responsibility for failure. If Israel refuses he said in answer to a question, the US should apply pressure and possibly cut aid to it. He has learned from his visit to the US that officials now recognise that the issue in the Middle East is more complicated than first believed. He said US officials now believe, "there are no good guys and bad guys," in the Middle East and this is progress. The PLO, said Peled, is willing to come to the table if invited; the Amman talks are an affirmation of that.

Matti Peled, second from right, at a meeting in January involving, from left, Uri Avneri, Chairman Arafat, and Issam Sartawi. "Israel never initiated a war without US approval."

He expressed criticism of the American Jewish community for being uncritical of Israel, regardless of what Israel does. The territories are not necessary for Israel's security, he said, since Israel now spends 35 percent of its GNP on security, while before '67 it was spending only 12 percent. Jerusalem should remain undivided, but East Jerusalem should be the capital of Palestine.

About the likelihood of war with Syria, Peled commented that Israel destroyed the Egyptian anti-aircraft missiles, forcing Egypt to purchase better missiles and invite the Soviets to operate them. He was puzzled as to why Israel destroyed Syria's missiles last summer, since they didn't interfere with Israel's freedom of movement. It is believed in this case, as in the past, that the Israeli government prefers to see the Soviet presence in the Arab world, in order to exact more US weaponry and support, especially now from the Reagan administration.

Peled closed by saying that Israel never initiated a war without US approval. If Israel moves into Syria this time, it will also be with US approval. He added that it is a fact in Israel that the US gave its approval, at least until the resignation of Alexander Haig.

Superstar

The New York-based *Wall Street Journal* reported, April 14, that US President Ronald Reagan telephoned Jordanian monarch Hussein early one morning, following a stormy session the king held with PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat and told him "Don't let the bastards get you down." The superstar of the superpower lost his cool.

Reagan was very concerned that his protege-king not give up, but the actor forgot to restrain himself and not get frustrated. The depths of disappointment to which the US administration reached became more obvious when a few days after Reagan's arrogant remark, the Hussein-PLO talks failed to achieve their designed aim: to undermine the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

So the US president phoned all his 'friends" in the Middle East - Egypt's Mubarak, Saudi's Fahd and Morocco's Hassan - and instructed them to exert pressure on the PLO. His Secretary of State George Shultz advised the Arab 'kings" to retract their 1974 Rabat decision recognising the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Shultz, it seems, forgot that these same "kings' had no choice but to give in to the Palestinian people's choice. The events during the last year should remind the US president and his state secretary that neither their stick nor their wooden carrot will ever work to delegitimize the PLO.

Justice for the Palestinian people in their homeland will prevail one day in spite of the US president's frustrations. He is not the only actor on the stage nor does he have the strongest presence.

Arab Americans Challenge Reagan

by Ghassan Bishara
Our Washington DC, Correspondent

The president of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Dr Nassir Aruri, sent a telex to President Reagan, April 13, 1983, intended to help the White House place the blame where it really lies regarding the state of the Reagan plan.

The message which was sent to the White House focussed the blame on Israel "as the party that has frustrated" the peace process "as early as September 2, 1982, one day after it was announced." The Israeli categorical rejection was legalised through the Israeli cabinet. Dr Aruri said that following the rejection "there were no denunciations by Israeli radicals, nor were there calls for bold moves by the government of Israel." Aruri, writing on behalf of the AAUG, stated in his telex that the plan carrying the American president's name for a Middle East peace "has never been a viable basis for peace in the Middle East."

Aruri argued that the plan had even retreated from previous American plans such as the Roger's plan, from the international recognition of Palestinians' right to self-determination and the right of Palestinians to "choose their representatives in accordance with countless UN resolutions and the support of more that 100 countries around the world." The AAUG president, who teaches at the Northeastern Massachusetts University, also informed the White House in his telegramme that the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian people "is not something conferred on them by either US foreign policy or by Arab governments."

Dr Aruri challenged the US to conduct elections in cooperation with UN agencies to decide who in reality is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He accused the US of being "the single most important nation underwriting 17 years of Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory." Aruri concluded that the US is in "no position to pinpoint blame on the Palestinians, particularly since this is an attempt to blame the victim and exonerate the aggressor. Our Arab community," Aruri went on, "deplores this injustice and demands the US government revise its peace efforts to be more in complement with international views."

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OPINION

Al Fajr invites our readers to submit letters, opinions and articles. Contributions must be signed, but names can be withheld upon request.

Look for the Beneficiary!

Al Ittihad Editorial

The news of the assassination of our friend, Issam Sartawi, has hit us like a bolt of lightning. We have no means to make up for this treacherous and despicable act other than to call our friends to the highest awareness. It is not inevitable for the hands of our enemies to keep striking the sons and daughters of our people, even unto the infinite galaxy. We offer heartfelt condolences to his family and relatives in Israel, in the occupied territories and outside, and to the leadership of the PLO led by Yasir Arafat. Once again we find ourselves — we Communists and Front members — sitting in mourning with all our Palestinian Arab people and with all just, peace-loving elements inside and outside Israel.

But this in no way is the position of US President Reagan or of those who surround him. The reputation of the CIA has spread all over the world. Official and traditional American policy towards the Palestinian Arab people, especially in the days of President Reagan — days of aggression in Lebanon and the creation of lethal conditions for the perpetration of the Sabra and Shatila massacres — this policy is a successive chain of attempts to assassinate the whole people "with the aim of achieving (American) political goals."

Likewise Shimon Peres, leader of the Labour Alignment, will not be able to clean the hands of official Israeli policy of "the blood of this friend." We are sure that Peres' stand, being forced to eulogise Issam Sartawi, is an unenviable one. He tried his utmost to

Issam Sartawi

prevent Issam Sartawi from participating in the Socialist International and failed. The leader of the Labour Alignment stood in mourning, but he could not ignore the recent past and said: "Issam Sartawi tried to cross the boundaries of the situation and although we could not walk with him, we realised his open-heartedness. Our enemy is not the Palestinian people, but terrorism, assassinations and armed conflict." Why couldn't you walk with him, leader of the Alignment? Your mere rejection of Sartawi's proposals, which reached the utmost limit of expressing the desire for peace with Israel and its people, is what threw the crumb to the mad dogs. It is not enough to say: "Our enemy is not the Palestinian people," but for the "regret" to be real, Israel must stop, in word and deed, being the lethal enemy of the Palestinian people. What other than Israeli aggression - weighed down with lethal American weapons — is the source of "terrorism and assassinations and armed conflict" in this part of the world?

We are not qualified to discover the identity of the criminals. We have the right to ask the Portuguese authorities not to neglect this matter. We are aware of international news agencies' reports of the "contribution" of the fictitious and suspicious organisation led by the so-called Abu Nidal, who the PLO condemned to death a long time ago for his treachery, as being the perpetrator of this crime.

However, the obvious question is: Who is the beneficiary of this crime? Who benefitted from the attempt on the life of the Israeli ambassador to London, for example?

We would like to record, for the record and for posterity, what the Palestinian leader Abu Jihad said about this crime. He said: "The enemies of our people oppose any political act aimed at achieving a just peace. They assassinated Sartawi because they are as afraid of our peace as they are of our war."

We are justified in recording this opinion, despite the identity of he who made it, particularly because we do not forget what the Deputy Minister of Tourism, Avraham Sharir, revealed in France when he indicated that the Begin government launched the war in Lebanon out of fear of the PLO's readiness to settle issues with Israel, peacefully. We Communist understood from the start, the Israeli rulers' fear of peace and any sign heralding the possibility of achieving it. We also understood that US imperialism was not interested in achieving a just and comprehensive peace because it benefitted and continues to benefit from the bloodshed of this conflict which has turned into a time-bomb which it detonates whenever it needs to. All we criticise our just, peace-seeking friends for, including Issam Sartawi, is that they pinned their hopes on this American policy.

If mourning the assassination of this courageous Palestinian is permitted in the view of the whole of western Europe, perhaps the tragedy of the Palestinian Arab people may be carried into the heart and conscience of the whole world, for a people with the best of intentions, cannot save the life of one of their sons and can only depend on unity of ranks and on their relentless struggle against imperialism and its aggression and to depend for this on its true friends in the world, hostile to imperialism and aggression, for the sake of achieving peace, safety and security for its sons and daughters, as it appeared in the past and appears now. Any other way is a trial in lethal and very expensive illusions. **(Translation: Al Ittihad, 4.12.83)**

Art Under Occupation

by M. P. Allen

The collection of photographs exhibited by Hiam Abbas from Deir Hanna, Galilee, at Bir Zeit University last week, led me to consider the role of the Palestinian artist. Whether the main purpose of non-decorative art here should only be to convey the artist's feelings about the occupation; the social and political conditions which every Palestinian knows, using a formula which everyone understands. The formula used is either in the production of posters, using universal symbols or in the form of emotionally charged visual descriptions of suffering and tragedy, resilience and moral triumph.

These conventional art forms may be appropriate media through which any talented artist can express feelings evolved in an atmosphere where all aspects of the occupation are the predominant stimuli. Alternately, it's possible that under the occupation, whose effects are generally detrimental to cultural standards in the region, an artist motivated by a wish to be independent might best express his or her self in another way: In a way which visitors to an exhibition would not see what they expected. Feelings about the occupation need not be inseparable from feelings evolved under occupation.

The photographs in this exhibition at Bir Zeit contain a variety of images which have been photographed, printed, and hung to suggest the importance of subject matter and technical proficiency. A purpose of the exhibition was to introduce students to photography, and to show that observation is not a passive process, not merely the registration of sense data by the retina as photographic plate.

Much of the public reaction to the exhibition has been one of surprise, cautious inquisitiveness or sceptical enquiry. Photography is not normally used as an end in itself, so what is the use of this as art, they may well ask. The pictures are of different realities, personal realities. They exist for anyone to see, unphotographed, in their own natural context. But for something to be seen, it sometimes has to be pointed out — which is one function of this exhibition.

Still life photograph by Hiam Abbas, on exhibit at Bir Zeit University

UNRWA Delivers

To the editor,

I refer to the English edition of *Al Fajr*, Vol. IV, No. 152, in which, on page 15, a report is given about Jalazon and Amari refugee camps.

I wish to advise that the report is incorrect and that the position was:

UNRWA had been supplying medical and sanitation services from the early days of the curfew. It improved these services to the point that meals prepared at Amari camp were transported to Jalazon camp almost daily for the beneficiaries at the Supplementary Feeding Centre. In addition, rations were issued to hardship beneficiaries and from March 26 issues were extended, as a one-time emergency assistance, to all families in the Jalazon camp only.

During the curfew, several discussions were held with concerned authorities to improve the supply of fresh food to the markets in the camp. Adequate improvements were made.

I should be grateful if you check with my Public Information Officer in the future before you publish reports concerning Agency services.

R E Skinner
Director of UNRWA Operations
West Bank

Kalandia's Cooperative Society is Growing

by Awad Abdel Fattah

Kalandia camp's cooperative society is not only well known in the occupied territories but has earned some fame among Palestinians in exile as well for its fine embroidery. Many of its traditional dresses are bought by Palestinians who live outside their homeland and by foreigners.

The Society Starts from Nothing

The idea of a camp society was first raised by a number of Palestinian women in 1958 after a lecture on community cooperation in one of the UNRWA-run educational centres. A year later, the idea was put into practise. Fatma Faris Jibril, now secretary of the society and one of its founders, told *Al Fajr* that initially the society was confined to teaching girls in Kalandia camp to become economically self-sufficient. "But shortly after," Fatma added, "we decided to develop the project into a productive effort where the girls could, besides learning, benefit both themselves and our society."

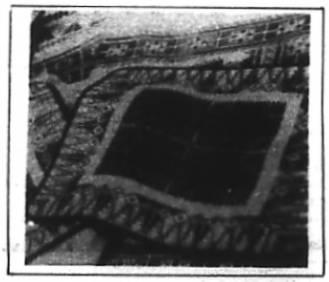
The first 12 project initiators set two aims for the project: protecting Palestinian women workers and preserving Palestinian culture.

The work on the project began with the barest of budgets. Each of the founders paid half a Jordanian dinar for thread and began sewing and embroidering dresses by hand. With the profits from sales, within one year they were able to buy a sewing machine. By 1967 the society had 13 sewing machines, five knitting machines and 56 women workers. Today, 486 women are employed by the society. Progress has not always been smooth, however. "Israeli troops broke into the society's centre and stole everything in 1967," said Khadija Salim Farhan, the society's treasurer and another of the founders. "But we started again from the beginning."

Kalandia woman uses traditional Palestinian designs in embroidery. The cooperative society began with handsewn dresses, now it sponsors lectures on health and a literacy programme/SF

Khadija talked about the society's achievements, which are continually enlarging and developing. Besides training women in sewing and Palestinian embroidery, the society also teaches women economics, reading and writing. Lectures on health, culture and national subjects are organised on a weekly basis for the women they employ and for Kalandia's camp population at large.

But the most attractive side of the society's activities is the intricate embroidery which can be seen on every piece of cloth in the society centre. And it is to this side of the work that most attention and effort is devoted. "We believe," said Fatma, "that by concentrating on Palestinian embroidery, we are contributing to the maintenance and revival of Palestinian culture and heritage."



Many regional embroidery designs are used on the dresses, cushion covers, curtains and shawls. There is a special committee whose task is to draw up designs based on the old, original designs of Palestinian embroidery from different areas of the country. Fatma explained that the committee created new Palestinian designs by adapting the old. "The kind of embroidery we make here," she said, "is characterised by its high artistic level, beauty and accuracy." She added that this was not just her own judgment, but also the opinion of friends of the society inside and outside the West Bank.

Other Contributions

According to the secretary of the society, profits are not their central concern. "We want the human and national objectives we put forward achieved," she said. Toward this the society offers limited financial aid to the needy. Presently, grants are given to 162 children — all children of detainees, martyrs and the poor of Kalandia. It pays a percentage of school fees for poor secondary school students.

The society itself receives help from individuals and foreign organisations such as the United Holy Land Fund based in Chicago, USA, which provides donations on a regular basis. "However," said Fatma, "profits from the products remain the main source of income for society projects."

First on the list of plans for the future is the establishment of a kindergarten, "where the children of the camp can recieve free care," Fatma concluded.

AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE ZIONIST-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

The Blood of Fatmeh Abu Mayaleh

by Awad Abdel Fattah

The blood of Fatmeh Abu Mayaleh, assaulted by a group of Jewish settlers in Jerusalem's Old City, was still on the floor of her two-room house the day after the attack, April 4. Everything was kept in place at the request of the Israeli police in order, they said, that fingerprints might be identified! But this was not the crime of an individual, the act of a sick man or assault during a robbery. It was an inseparable part of the ongoing Palestinian-Zionist conflict.

Fatmeh's story perhaps typifies the present state of intercommunal relations at settlement flashpoints. The conflict in the building where Fatmeh lives has been going on for at least two years. Neighbours charge the police did not take any measure to protect the other remaining family of Mahmoud Abdullah Abu Sneineh who were threatened with similar action by the same settlers if they do not leave their home voluntarily. Fatmeh, 65, was found unconscious and bloodied, April 3, on the floor of her room. Her small house is located inside a square adjoining houses taken over by Jewish settlers two years ago. Since then, she and most of the neighbourhood have been subject to constant harassment and death threats by the settlers who occupy the entire upper storey.

Perhaps one indication of the seriousness of this group of settlers is that Teddy Kollek, Israel's Jerusalem mayor, not known for his sympathies for the plight of Palestinians, said he had not encountered such a situation in almost two decades

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In the evening after the attack on Fatmeh, no one in the Abu Sheineh family felt easy. When we entered the room of Mahmoud Abu Sheineh, five of his 12 children were sleeping deeply. His 14-year-old daughter Raja'a, who was the first to see the elderly woman after the assault, was still in a state of shock. "I do not know what will happen to her," her father said sadly, while he told us the story. He said he was afraid she would never get over the horrible scene.

Mahmoud Abu Sneineh is a worker who supports his family by toiling in Jerusalem gardens. He lives with his 12 sons and daughters, including his married sons and his mother, in a three-room rock-hewn house, styled for an earlier century.

"Since the settlers came," said Abu Sneineh, "we have never felt secure or comfortable." He added that his family's life has been characterised in the last two years by one disturbance after another. The settlers often throw stones at the house, and screams and loud voices are heard every midnight. "Many nights we could not sleep," he said. Beating the children is also part of the treatment the settlers give the family. None of Abu Sneineh's frequent complaints to the police have been acted upon.

The quarter has been inhabited by Palestinian families since 1936. "The families," said Abu Sneineh, "rented the houses from a person called Mohammad Suleiman Shayyukhi." He added that it is said that Shayyukhi sold the houses in 1930 to Jewish families and then bought them back six years later. In 1979, Shayyukhi sold the building, where families lived, to the Israelis after being pressured incessantly. But Abu Sneineh does not excuse Shayyukhi and he is not ready to understand the pressure he felt to sell. "How is it that I am still steadfast?" Abu Sneineh asked. "Why should I give up my right to my house, to my only shelter?"

Fatmeh Abu Mayaleh lies in Makassed Hospital

continued on page 10

Moshe Arens: The Cold Calculations of a Defence Minister

by Hanna Assadi

Perhaps the difference between Arens and party colleagues lies in his use of cold reasoning where they are prone to messianic rhetoric and charisma. He was an early champion of the Phalangists and came out in 1980 with a call for attacks on Lebanon to be resumed -- a dream which culminated in the 1982 war.

Moshe Arens, Israel's new defence minister, has one thing in his favour which has gained him exceptionally widespread approval -- he follows Ariel Sharon into the job. Sharon, after realising he could not take on a combined 'revolt' in the US and the Israeli cabinet, resigned over the Sabra and Shatila massacres and most of Israel's friends breathed a sigh of relief. Coming after him, reputedly soft-spoken, intellectual and a man with many friends in Washington, Arens seemed to many like a breath of fresh air.

However, even with the euphoria at the departure of his predecessor, dark warnings were given that the new man was not much different in outlook. As the man who will rule the occupied territories for the next few years, Palestinians in particular have good cause to look sceptically at the new incumbent of Israel's top political-military post.

In contrast to Sharon, Arens has been remarkably reticent on how he sees the situation. His pronouncements on the occupation have been limited to a few threats -- made in the Knesset rather than to the newspapers -- of "strong actions" against stone-throwers.

His main public policy decision since taking office a couple of months ago has been to establish a committee, headed by new chief of staff, Moshe Levy, to examine new punishments for demonstrators. Local observers believe the massive increase in fines which have occurred over the past couple of months could presage a new phase in occupation.

Some Israeli commentators predicted Arens would be less likely to use collective punishment than Sharon. If that was ever considered, it was discarded. The other noticeable change since the departure of superhawk Sharon is the massive increase in retaliatory measures against dissident communities. Today curfews stretch for weeks, and medical aid and food supplies are viewed as a privilege to the communities under restriction. While Arens has yet to clearly articulate what his occupied territories policy is, there are some chilling pointers from people who have followed his career. In the March issue of *The Middle East* magazine published in London, Arens' brother Richard is quoted saying Moshe is "to the right of Begin" and that he (Richard) finds it "pretty horrifying" that there are people like him in power in Israel. On the issue of Palestinian rights, reports Richard, a professor of law, his brother displayed "total insensitivity" when it was raised -- "he didn't even want to discuss it."

Arens' major public policy decision to date has been to establish a committee, headed by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi, to examine new punishments for demonstrators. Observers believe the massive increase in fines over recent months could presage a new phase in occupation.

Arens the defence minister is a technician. As one of Israel's leading aircraft engineers, he has been deputy director of Israel's nationalised industry and is one of the main brains behind the Kfir jet. He has pressed for funds to be allocated to his former firm to develop a new generation of Israeli warplanes. A one-time lecturer in aeronautical engineering at the Haifa Technion, Israel's technical university, Arens was also chairman of the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee under Ezer Weizman's and Menachem Begin's tenures of the defence portfolio. In fact, when Weizman quit in disagreement with Begin's approach to the question of peace with Egypt, Arens was the number one candidate for the post. He refused on the basis that as someone who had voted against the Camp David accords, he felt he could not sit in a cabinet that was implementing them.

Arens meets at Kiryat Arab settlement with Rabbi Moshe Levinger, one of the prime movers behind the right-wing Gush Emunim, immediately after taking up his new post. In 1979 Arens proposed that new Jewish immigrants be 'directed' to the settlements.

Arens was the most senior of the Likud politicians to rebel against Begin's signing of the US-sponsored peace treaty with Egypt. He said at that time that withdrawal from the Sinai posed an unacceptable security threat to the state of Israel. He reiterated his assertion several times through the withdrawal process. In November 1978, he even insisted, "I think the settlers (in the Sinai) can look forward to the future with optimism." He repeated calls to halt withdrawal after the start of the Iran-Iraq war -- saying this proved the essentially unstable nature of the Middle East -- and again after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Unlike most fellow rebels, however, he kept his own council and did not take his views to the street like other famous Likud defectors who founded the Tehiya party. Indeed Arens has managed to maintain his position within the Likud ranks -- he was made party chairman after the coalition took power -- and his name has kept cropping up whenever top jobs in foreign relations or defence were free.

Perhaps the difference between Arens and party colleagues lies in his use of cold reasoning where they are prone to bluster, messianic rhetoric or charisma. The aims seem to be remarkable. His unbending attitude towards withdrawal is matched in other areas. He was an early champion of the Phalangists, calling for increased aid for them several years ago. He likewise came out in April 1980 with a call for attacks on Lebanon to be resumed -- dreams which culminated in the 1982 war.

Although out of place in the company of the Gush Emunim and other right-wing extremists, the record shows he has always given them his support. In early 1979 he put forward a plan to confiscate more land and went further than many of his colleagues when he proposed that new Jewish immigrants be 'directed' to the settlements -- a plan Israel has not tried since the early '50s when Oriental Jews were deposited in development towns and left to fend for themselves. Their resentment against the then-Labour government is so strong that most political observers still attribute the Likud's popularity to resentment against the opposition more than any other factor. This is possibly one reason Arens' suggestion was ignored. Arens has likewise given strong backing to the settlers in downtown Hebron. They were among the first people he visited on taking up his new post.

Perhaps the main difference between Arens and his cabinet colleagues is the importance he gives to relations with the US. Like the rest of the world, he seems to know that without maximum support from the US, Israel would be in big trouble. He has been known to chide more boisterous colleagues for abusing 'the hand that feeds them.'

In October 1977 he made a public call for Israel to take a rational approach to United States relations and "use US public opinion as a policy tool." Most political observers note that he was singularly successful in this during his tenure of the Washington ambassador's post. There has been speculation that he was sent specifically to prepare the US for last year's war. But the US also affected him. He shocked allies when he came out with a call for a settlements freeze after the Reagan initiative was announced, September 1.

Under his stewardship of defence, relations with the US have already markedly improved from the last days of Sharon, when abuse of American politicians and administrators was one of Sharon's main preoccupations. Arens has set in motion plans to hand over to the US information the Israelis gathered about Soviet weaponry from the last war. Teams from the Pentagon are here at the moment for the first phase of that work.

When Reagan announced recently that no new F-16s were going to be delivered to Israel while it was in residence in Lebanon, Arens revealed another side of his character. From his earliest days in politics he has pressed for more and more cash to be spent on weapons systems. It could be predicted that Sharon and Begin, if they were in harness, would call for the first settlements to go up in Lebanon in response to such a rebuff. Arens called for money to go into developing advanced fighters of their own. President Reagan's announcement this week that he would release technical data for the Israeli-planned Lavie fighter almost certainly pleased the new man at defence.

And meanwhile the 'quiet' man has managed to pass through two months of turmoil in the occupied territories with nary a word on it passing his lips. In the silence that has surrounded him almost surreal drawings of the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Jalazon Camp: The Bitter Fruits of a Curfew

by Zvi Bar'el

The narrow streets of Jalazon camp. Two weeks ago, the longest curfew to be imposed on the camp ended -- after 24 days/JN

The Fruits of Hatred

In the contemporary Arabic dictionary, the word has no meaning; even the root of the word is non-existent. But a search in the classical Arabic dictionary shows the meaning of the word *jalaz* as 'to run fast.' Doubtless in the days when this name was given to the gushing spring surrounded by rich vegetation, it was because in Ain Jalazon the plentiful water flowed swiftly.

The greenery flecked with yellow flowers, blossoming peach and almond trees, bunches of grapes lying on the ploughed earth and the picturesque houses of the neighbouring village of Jifna, all sprouted here around the waters of this spring. But in their midst, unrelated, rootless, like a sore in the blue and green, overnight sprang up the refugee camp named after the spring.

At the beginning it consisted of tents; later of narrow houses built by UNRWA on a piece of land unwillingly rented out to the Jordanian government by the residents of Jifna. Here those who escaped from Beit Nabaja, Sarafand, Ramle and 'Abassiyeh and from about 20 other villages, began their lives anew.

Everything is temporary, they told them. The return to the homeland will be soon. Rest here a while in this valley next to the spring until we finish the war against the Zionists and afterwards you can return as victors to the homeland. They believed it. But after a year passed, these refugees began planting vegetables next to their houses. Vegetables don't bind you to the land. You eat them and you owe the land nothing. The trees remained on the homeland. Perhaps by the next season it would be possible to pick their fruit.

But by the next season, and the one which followed, and the third, and the 33rd, the fruit had begun to fall to the ground. As miserable compensation, the trees in the refugee camp began to bear fruit. As the trees grew, so hope dwindled and despair increased.

They no longer talk about Sarafand or elsewhere; they only dream. The homeland has withdrawn eastward, and it's here, near Jifna and Bir Zeit and opposite Beit El A and Beit El B, that they build their castles. It's here, in Jalazon, that there is graffiti reading: "We will return to the homeland," near an embroidered map of Palestine and

Now the homeland is here, in the heart of the valley. Even if the land is rented, it must be looked after.

"Even if they open fire at me, I will not move from here. This is my house, this is my garden," shouts Khadijeh, a sturdy mother of 11 children. "My son, who's in Algeria, I haven't seen for six years. The Jews won't allow him to come back to Jalazon." Two other sons live in Saudi Arabia and one daughter is married to a Jordanian and living in Jordan. Passport photos are stuck in the frame surrounding a natural view and their graduation certificates hang framed near the ceiling. In the bedroom of the youngest son hangs a picture of the prime minister (Menachem Begin) who, his face distorted, is sawing down a tree trunk which instead of fruit has the faces of the dismissed West Bank mayors drawn on it. Under the picture is written: "But our roots are deep in the ground." Next to the picture there is a poster of a woman tilling a field and above her the slogan: "Communism Will Win."

"We had a lot more beautiful pictures," says Khadijeh, "but the army came, searched the place and took them away. They haven't brought them back yet."

Afterwards it was reported in the press that "provocative material" had been seized.

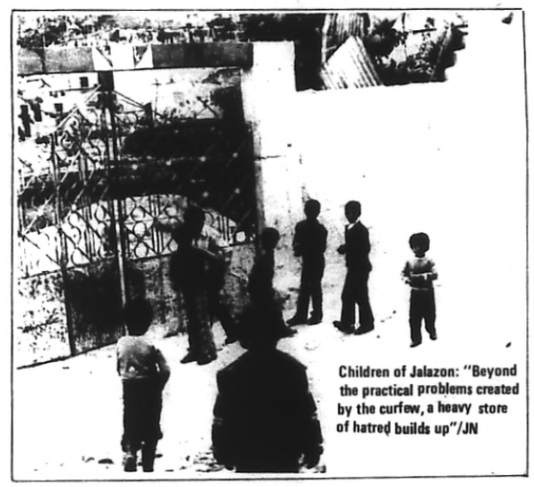
Over 4000 residents live in this polluted place called Jalazon. On a notice board hanging in the UNRWA office in the camp, I found the following inventory: "615 families live in the camp." A quick calculation shows that there are on average seven members to each family. Out of the total population, 800 are pupils and a similar number of old people and children, living at the expense of the relief agency.

In the camp there are two main water tanks and 38 public taps. It appears, however, that each house has running water and that the majority have private toilets. On the roof of Khadijeh's house there is a solar heater full of repaired holes. The holes were made by soldiers' bullets fired at the water tank last summer. This is not the only tank in the camp to have been repaired.

Two weeks ago the longest curfew to have been imposed on the camp came to an end. It had lasted 24 days. This was not the first curfew and it probably will not be the last. The reason: stone-throwing at Israeli vehicles. According to reports, a settler from Shilo was injured by stones. When I inquired why such a long curfew had been imposed on the camp, security personnel could not answer. Or perhaps they just avoided answering. It seems the answer lies in the fact that in this incident a settler was injured, whilst in other places, including Dhahriyeh where a young woman from Bejt She'an (Beisan) was killed, "mere" Israelis or tourists were injured.

Stone-Throwing As Tension Release

Many stories were born during the long days of curfew. They tell of 11 people who died directly because of the curfews. They tell of children who starved to death; of babies stillborn because midwives could not get to houses due to the curfew. They tell of a newborn infant who choked at birth because the mother got so afraid that soldiers were about to enter her house at the time of birth that she went into convulsions. It seems there's no escaping such stories when a population are imprisoned in their homes for 24 days on end. But there is also no actual basis for these rumours. Security personnel know of three or four cases of death, all from natural causes. Since during a curfew no funeral can be held without the permission of the army, they have exact details of these cases.



Children of Jalazon: "Beyond the practical problems created by the curfew, a heavy store of hatred builds up"/JN

It's difficult to accept the complaints of hunger and deprivation when, according to what they say in the camp, the residents used to sneak out every evening to the neighbouring villages to buy supplies. The army allowed them two hours every day. The UNRWA kitchen did not function during the days of curfew, but an ambulance used to bring cooked meals every morning from the Amari refugee camp nearby for the children and old people who are eligible for free meals from the agency.

The medical team, including a doctor and three nurses, showed up for work every day and held usual reception hours. Whoever needed hospitalising got permission from the army and was able to be taken to hospital.

It seems that the main practical problem that this long curfew created was the loss of a month's wages. The camp residents have no land or orchards and their only source of livelihood is working in Israel. The effect of losing a whole month's wages is felt for a long time.

Beyond the practical problems created by a prolonged curfew such as this, a heavy store of hatred builds up, which increases through the long conversations among members of a family living cooped up together in small houses. Hour after hour members of a family sit together and talk about the situation, about what was, about what may be. When I asked to see what the children read during the long hours of inactivity, they brought me the book by Leila Khalid on the Palestinian struggle, a Communist Party pamphlet and some copies of the magazine *Al Bayader al-Siyassi*, banned from distribution on the West Bank.

During these hours a terrible tension builds up inside the house; a tension created by inactivity and by the disruption of daily routine. The children argue among themselves and hit each other and the parents lose their tempers in the attempt to calm their children down. The blame is put, naturally, on the occupation, on the Jews, on the settlers, on the army.

After long days of house detention, it's hard to know if the renewal of stone-throwing comes from the desire to continue the 'national' struggle or from the need to release the pent-up tension. From the point of view of the security forces, curfew is imposed as a preventative measure. It also seems to be the easiest way to obtain quiet on the roads.

The fact that the curfew creates deep-seated bitterness and resentment is of no particular interest to the army.

Meanwhile the residents continue to blame the army as being responsible for the situation of the curfew.

"Your intelligence knows exactly who the stone-throwers are. Why don't they pick them up? Why do they send back those they suspect? There can be only one reason for this... the army wants to continue the provocations," claims a 75-year-old refugee, tears welling up in his eyes.

"They want a curfew and another curfew and another. Afterwards they can say that there is no choice other than to throw us out. That's what they want. Where can we go? Where can we live? I'm too old to pack up my belongings again." (Translation: Haaretz, 13. 4. 83)

BOOKS BANNED IN THE WEST BANK

Al Fajr continues the list of books banned in the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities as published for the first time in cumulative form by the Israeli Defence Forces, September 20, 1982, under the title *Decrees, Orders and Stipulations: Order Regarding Hostile Propaganda.* Among those banned are books by and about martyrs of the Palestinian revolution.

Al Fajr appreciates the help of Law in the Service of Man, Ramallah, with the translation of titles.

Abd al-Qadar al-Husseini, leader of Palestinian fighters, was killed in 1948 defending Jerusalem at the battle of al-Qastel. Among the books banned from importation, publication and distribution in the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities is a biography of Abd al-Qader.

Ghassan Kanafani, journalist, poet, painter and one of the founders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was assassinated in Beirut in 1972. Numerous books by Kanafani are banned by the Israeli authorities.

Title	Author	Place of Publication	Publisher
...and the Jews	Mohammad A. Baraniq	Cairo	Modern Publications
Mahmoud Darwish, Poet of the Occupied Territories	Raja al Naqash	Egypt	Kitab al-Hilal
Memoirs of Arnesto Tsha Jifara	.....	Baghdad	Adel Bookstore
Memoirs of a Prison Preacher	Ahmed al-Sharbasy	Cairo	Dar al-Katib al-Arabi
The Arab Refugee Problem	Edward Said Ham	Egypt	Dar al-Qawmiyeh
With the Messiah	Paulus Salameh	Beirut	Manshourat al-Rusul
The Battle of al-Mushaf in the Arab World	Mohammad al-Ghazali	Cairo	Dar al-Kutub al-Haditha
Social, National and Patriotic Articles	Ali Rida	Aleppo.....	
The Cursed of the Earth	Suleiman Muthhar	Dar al-Ta'awun	
Modern Zionist Thought	....	Beirut	Research Centre
From and To Palestine	Muhi al Din al Haj Issa	Aleppo.....	
From Behind the Cloud	Yousef al-Siba'i	Egypt	Khanjee Insitute
The Martyrs' Procession	Jamal Salim Nweihid	Jerusalem.....	
The Jewish Conspiracy Against Christianity	Emil al Khoury Harb	Beirut	Dar al-Elm Lilmalayin
Nasser the Nasserite and the Arab Revolution	Muta' Safadi	Lebanon	Dar al-Awdeh
Nasser, Destiny and Beginning	Fuad Zakariyeh al Haraka	Beirut	Publications Company
Najwa and the Men	....	M.M.M.M.	Stories of the Stars
Israel and Us	Tawfiq Lutfi	Cairo	Dar al-Adab
Nizar Qabbani, Poet and Man	Muhi al Din Subhi	Beirut	Dar al-Adab
Women of Zion	Khalil Hanna Tadrous	Cairo	Dar al-Tiba'a
...In the Parties of Israel	Assad al Ruzuq	Beirut	Research Centre
Criticism of a Passer-by	Maroun Aboud	Beirut	Dar al-Thaqafa
The End of Israel	Sabri Abd al Majd	Cairo	The Arab Company
A Small Gift	Naji Aloush	Cairo	Ministry of Education
Our Way	Gamal Abd al Nasser	Cairo	Dar al-Hilal
Margins in the Book of Defeat	Nizar Qabbani	Beirut	Qabbani Publications
The Secret Campaign Scandal	Ighur Bilia Iif	Cairo	Dar al-Kutub
Documents of Defeat	Qadri Qala aji	Beirut	Dar al-Katib
Goodbye to War, Goodbye to Peace	Mahmoud Darwish	Beirut	Research Centre
After the October War, What Next?	Mustafa Amin and others	Egypt	Dar al-Maaref
Oh Damascus	Siham Turjeman	Damascus	Ministry of Defence
Memoirs of Normal Sadness	Mahmoud Darwish	Beirut	Research Centre
Memoirs of Hertzl	Anis Sa'igh	Beirut	Research Centre
Palestinian Triptych	Nabil Khoury	Beirut	Dar al-Shuruq
The Jew of Malta	Christopher Marlow	Cairo	Dar al-Katib al-Arabi
General Jewish History	Saber Ta'ima	Beirut	Dar al-Jil
Thought and Literature in Palestine	Ya'acoub al-Awdat	Amman	al-Mualif
The Killer of Bene Israel	Hammad Kamil Hassan	Beirut	al-Maktab al-Alami
Abd al-Qader al-Husseini (Arab Heroes)	The Advocate	Beirut	Dar al-Awdeh
Alone on Top of the World	Fadwa Tuqan	Beirut	Dar al-Adab
Alone	Fadwa Tuqan	Beirut	Dar al-Awdeh
East and West	Ali Muhammad Taha	Beirut	Dar al-Awdeh
Islam and Victory	Muhammad Sheikh Khatab	Beirut	Dar al-Fikr
Tempests	Badr Shakir al Sayyab	Beirut	Dar al-Awdeh
Small Atlas	The Nabil and Zeina Collection	Dar al-Mashreq	
Lectures on Arab National and Historical Periods	Nur al Din Hatoum	Cairo	Institute of General Arab Studies
Palestine in the Light of Right and Justice	Henry Kanan	Beirut	Lebanese Bookstore
The Revolution Will Never Die	Ismail Awjah	Jerusalem.....	
The Songs of Spring	Abd al Muhsin Muhammad al-Rashid	Beirut	Dar al-Kitab
Islam and Human Rights	Various Authors	Beirut	Dar a-Kitab al-Lubnani
Islamic History	Ibrahim Ahmad al Adawi	Cairo	Anglo-Egyptian Bookstore
Islam and Contempory Problems	Mustafa al Rifa'i	Beirut	Dar al-Kitab
Beirut Mills	Tawfiq Yousef Awad	Beirut	Dar al-Adab
Poems	Ali Muhammad Taha	Beirut	Dar al-Adab
Thought and Art in the Works of Yousef al-Siba'i	Various Critics	Beirut	Dar al-Fikr
Contempory Issues	Hassan Hanafi Hussein	Cairo	Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi
Masonism: The Unknown World	Saber Ta ima	Beirut	Dar al-Jil
Hamza's Killer	Najib al-Kilani	Beirut	Institute of the Message
Writing: A Revolutionary Task	Nizar Qabbani	Beirut	Qabbani Publications
50 Years of Our Culture	Various Authors	Amman	House of Education and Art
The Invasion of Qinqa' (Pamphlet No. Two)			
The Invasion of Nathir (Pamphlet No. Five)	From the Collection of the Invasions of the Prophet by Ali al-Qatab	Beirut	Contemporary Press
Invasion of Beni Qaraitha (Pamphlet No. Nine)			
Invasion of Khayber (Pamphlet No. 11)			
The Foundation of the Modern Arab Movement	Muhammad Aza Darwaza	Beirut	Contempory Bookstore
Founders of Education	Fatima Mahjoub	Cairo	Dar al-Hilal
Encyclopaedia of Common Mistakes	Muhammad al A'dnani	Beirut	Lebanese Bookstore
The Veil Drops	Samih al-Qassim	Beirut	Dar al-Adab
Farqash	Samih al Qassim	Beirut	Dar al-Awdeh
Paradise Sought	Muhammad Subha	Beirut	Life Bookstore
My Great Love	Asma Toubi	Beirut	Dar al-Awdeh
The Story of the Migrating Seagull	Haidar Haidar	Damascus	Ministry of Education
Why Did They Surrender?	Ahmad Hamid	Cairo	Peoples Press
My Love	Nizar Qabbani	Beirut	Qabbani Publications
Jerusalem the Eternal	Abd al-Hamid Zayid	Cairo	General Egyptian Institute
Mein Kampf	Adolf Hitler	Dar	Beirut
Arabic for Adult Education	Buthena Jardana	Amman	Ministry of Education
Islamic Views on the Problem of Racial Discrimination	Omar Awdeh al-Khatib	Institute of the Message	
Innocent Civilisation	Mujtaba al-Husseini		
Palestine in Modern Najfi Poetry	Muhammad Hussein al-Saghir	Beirut	Dar al-Sadiq
Between Ideology and Leadership	General Mahmoud Sheet Khatab	Beirut	Dar al-Elm Lilmalayin
Writing Made Easy	Khalil al-Nadawi	Beirut	Dar al-Fikr
Pieces on a Chess Board	Admiral William Guy Carr	Beirut	Dar al-Sharq
		Beirut	Dar al-Nafa'is

continued from page 7

Fatmeh

Pressure has also been exercised by Israelis on Abu Sneineh to evacuate the house and move to some other place. "Where can I go?" he questioned. "I do not have money to buy or to rent a house. I am a poor man, a low-salaried worker." An Israeli once offered him JD5000 for moving, "but I told him that I don't want money." When pressure and harassment by the settlers heightened, he was offered nothing for moving and then discovered that the original offer was just a lie. Abu Sneineh does not want to leave his house and is determined not to, because, he says, with it rests his dignity and the integrity of his family.

PALESTINE AND LITERATURE

Testimony of an Israeli Soldier

Testimony of an Israeli Soldier was written by an Israeli soldier who did military service in the West Bank and asked that his name be withheld. The experiences recounted here are based on actual events.

A silence lingered, like the silence before the eruption of a storm. We were a small group of soldiers walking on the road to a refugee camp near the city to carry out a detention order at night. The clay houses seemed to be wrapped in white. During the day, they looked yellow, like teeth stained by nicotine. Several border guards accompanied us; they were described as the most handsome men.

Once, 10 years ago when the disturbances swept Gaza, Ariel Sharon went with men like these and since that date no Arab in Gaza could open his mouth. Joy overwhelmed all these young men, who liked to carry out arrests at night.

I wasn't happy that I had to do my military service in the West Bank. I usually did my reserve duty in the Sinai. The last time was "recreational service" in comparison with my past experiences. A post in the desert, away from the military bases. At night, we sat around an open fire, Beduin jeeps carrying people and animals together. You search the car for smugglers and go back to drink coffee around the fire, listening to the myths of the days of the Palmach.

It was the first time I went into a refugee camp. I always used to view the refugees in the abstract. I remembered Ahmed Shuqeiri's speeches and the 'refugee problem' in the election programme of Mapam. I remembered other things which occurred in the '60s.

When my friend Droro hesitated to vote for the Mapam, he told me, 'I agree with all the points in the Mapam programme, but I cannot accept the return of the refugees." I knew that the refugees wanted to return, perhaps to grab my house. Perhaps I hated them for this reason, but I liked the Arab who came to visit the pomegranate tree in Mettula. He said that he had planted it.

It is like the story "My Grandfather Told Us." Perhaps I was sympathetic to the Arabs from "Khirbet Khiza" when I saw the film, but they were removed from my reality. They live happily and do not lack anything here in Haifa. Are we guilty for those who escaped in 1948? The blessed *Shabtai Levi* was ready to live in co-existence and in peace with them.

* * *

Yitzhak said, "Damn their fathers, those refugees! They hate Israel and all the world supports them. From my point of view, if they killed them all, the problems would be solved."

"How can you want to kill them all? That's not humane."

Yitzhak said, "Listen, I start to believe that Kahane is right. We shouldn't treat them well."

* * *

"We will tear them to pieces," said Manashi, another border guard in the group. "Do they think they can do whatever they want?"

Manashi is an expert in these matters. A look of happiness glows on his face. He never suffers alienation in this land. He is used to leaving his Lower Galilee village. Home does not concern him at all. Even if he stays away for five or six weeks. He said this proudly to the soldiers who talked of their longing for their families.

The order says: "Carry out the operation quickly and without trouble." At first I did not understand what it meant. Later, I understood that it means: "Do not create noise and pester the neighbours."

A silence lingered, like the silence before the eruption of a storm. We walk quickly and speak little. I do not think about anything at all. I was not frightened, but I was tense.

This is the first time that I enter an Arab house. We were not permitted to contact the enemy residents. But Toledano, the commander of the camp, did not stick to the order. He and three other soldiers went to Kufr Said village. There he met a peasant grazing his goat. He drew his revolver and shouted at the peasant: "Shut up Ahmad." After a little while, Toledano tied the goat to a tree in the camp. A few days later he slaughtered it in a small evening party he arranged for a group of officers. One of them said, "This is not acceptable."

Another said, "Shut up, don't be more Catholic than the Pope."

I remember the eyes of the inhabitants of Ramallah, full of hatred as they looked at us while we were roaming the streets in our command cars. We gazed at the women who looked European. More than once, we saw women driving luxury cars. Moshe said, "I could easily sleep with one of them, if a unit of armed soldiers stopped her relatives from making trouble."

Gheidi said in the end every soldier will take a girl from Ramallah. Yitzhak replied, "Die of frustration."

The stares of the kids were wounding. I asked myself, 'What will they do when they grow up?' While we were breaking up their demonstrations, they were bolder than the grown-ups and there was no difference between boys and girls.

Gheidi liked to scare them. He says in Arabic, "Go away." He was shouting and running after them. I asked him once, "Does this please you?" He said, "Why not? We waste some time and teach them a lesson. I've hated them for a long time, since my father used to brawl with the Arabs. He told me, 'It is either us or them.' Believe me, whenever I see them I realise that my father was right."

We banged on the door. Groans mixed with weeping meet our ears. The door was opened and we saw 10 children gazing at us, frightened and worried. Yitzhak entered calmly and shouted, "Who is Kamal?" Kamal, an awesome man, stood up among the children. "Put your clothes on and come."

Kamal attempted to speak but Yitzhak silenced him. We stood waiting among those hostile, angry glances. The children burst into tears. The mother attempted to calm her infants and hugged them to her breast. I did not feel easy because of the angry glances of Kamal's brother. They are victorious and I am the oppressed. They plant their roots in earth like the olive trees extending on the sides of the road between Issifiyeh and Daliet al-Karmel. I felt like an uprooted plant sown on the *Keren Kayemet* tree day.

"Come, come," Gheidi shouted at Kamal who was putting on his clothes in the other room. It seemed that he was getting dressed slowly to annoy us. I looked at the sparse old furniture and I looked into the eyes of my colleagues. I saw firm looks in their eyes. The infant continued weeping and the woman cuddled him.

I asked myself, 'Why are they not resisting? Why are they not shouting?' The silence lingered in the room and Kamal did not come. He might have a gun. I went to the other room and I saw the neighbours had assembled to see what was happening inside the house. "Go away," one of the border guards shouted at the neighbours, but nobody moved a step. It was as if they wanted to say that Kamal's fate was theirs.

When Kamal left, his expression was proud. He knew that these procedures were ephemeral. We left the house and their angry looks followed us. Yitzhak told us to be careful, they might throw a grenade at us. A cold breeze blew, Kamal walked with us without attempting to escape. At last we reached the armoured vehicle which we'd parked quite a way from the house to avoid suspicion. Manashi said to headquarters, "Let him stay with us for awhile.

I asked why.

He answered, "You can depend on us, we will deal with him." I did not hate Kamal. I felt sympathy for him. But at that moment, he was an enemy facing terrorism charges. "Walk quickly," Manashi shouted and kicked him. Kamal remained silent. Nasim said, "When we get to the camp, we'll show you what will happen to you." Kamal did not utter a word.

"His mother will not recognise him," Manashi said. I asked what he had done. One of the soldiers pointed at me and said, "Listen to this soap (an expression soldiers use for anyone who doesn't treat the enemy harshly.) He is behaving like a woman," the soldier said and then turning to me, "Why are you concerned about him?"

I kept silent. I felt I had been isolated in this encounter. Kamal proceeded among the piercing looks of hatred.

Why should I help him? In 23 days, I will complete compulsory service. Why should I argue with my colleagues and make them say I am 'soap'? In the end he is an Arab.

When we arrived at the camp, we thought of taking him to the interrogation department, but Manashi interrupted. He silenced me with, "*Amigo* do not exaggerate. Just one or two hours, then we'll bring him back in good condition."

I asked him what Uzi, the officer, would say. "It does not matter, the officers usually ignore these matters. Anyway we will not disfigure him. And if we did, we would make him prettier. It is good for him and useful for character building."

Gheidi was not against it. Manashi shouted, "You will see, free of charge, dramatic scenes! Come and watch, we have brought a new fish! Do not let this opportunity pass you by." Two soldiers who were playing *Shesh-Besh* stood up to take part in the dramatic scene. One of them said, "It is wonderful." The other slapped Kamal. He tightened his lips and clenched his fists, attempting to raise one but Manashi caught him from behind.

"Son of a bitch, do you think this is free wrestling?" Manashi twisted Kamal's arm and began kicking him. Kamal bit his lower lip and did not cry. Yitzhak said, "Look, he is steadfast. I bet he won't cry." Gheidi said, "I don't want to bet. It is the end of the month and I've got no money."

Manashi punched Kamal in the belly. Kamal doubled over, holding back a cry.

"Until now you haven't cried, cry son of a... I will make you cry... you will beg your mother to come and if she comes, she will not recognise you." One of them attacked Kamal and forced him to the ground. He trampled over his body shouting, "Fatah, dirty Fatah... You imagine you'll return to them." Kamal attempted to free himself from the grip but Manashi grabbed him firmly. Yitzhak said sarcastically," Don't hit his balls. He might be castrated.

Gheidi said, "Do not bother yourself with him, he will bring dirty kids. Arab kids. They multiply like rabbits. How I hate them."

The punches showered the face and body of Kamal. He bled, some of his teeth were broken, blood stained his face and brow. Two or three soldiers began dancing on his body. One of them tore up his clothes and struck him on his back.

I said, "You beat him a lot." Yitzhak replied, "What does it matter to you? It looks like you want to be one of them." Manashi declared, "The training is over. This time we did not beat him a lot. We did not stubb out cigarettes on his skin. Now you can let him go to the officer. He has become obedient."

Gheidi and Yitzhak lifted the crushed Kamal and pulled him out. Yitzhak spoke to me. "Why do you bother yourself with these Arabs. I think they shall all be killed." (From Al-Jadid, January 1981)

WINDOW ON THE ARAB PRESS

The continued Israeli settlement activities, the post Jordan-PLO talks breakdown and the bombing of the US embassy in Beirut were the main topics in the local Palestinian papers this week.

Accelerated Israeli settlement activity, which was highlighted this week with the opening of a new Jewish settlement in the middle of Nablus, coupled with an 8000-person Peace Now demonstration on Israel's independence day, received major coverage.

Al Fajr daily gave its top spot on page one to the movement of PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat during the post Jordan-PLO talks breakdown. Arafat's visit to Prague where he met the head of the Israeli Communist Party was the main story on April 18.

American Threats Won't Save Reagan Plan

There is no doubt that the latest statements of Reagan and Shultz represent an outright intervention into Arab and Palestinian affairs, which would not happen were it not for the encouragement of the US administration by some Arab rulers.

Things have reached the stage where Shultz demands a change in the (1974 Arab Summit) Rabat resolutions which asserted that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

While Shultz rejects any possibility of putting pressure on Israel to freeze the establishment of settlements, he is not afraid of putting pressure on the Arab regimes to withdraw their recognition of the PLO. President Reagan does not hesitate to issue threats against it in front of the Arab "sultan" named Qabous, saying, "We will not allow the forces of terrorism and violence to destroy the peace process," meaning the PLO which refused to empower Jordan to participate in negotiations on the basis of his plan.

Such outright intervention into Arab and Palestinian affairs while denying any possibility of putting pressure on Israel on the pretext that the results would be negative, as they say, would not happen were it not for the submissiveness and shameful treachery of the reactionary Arab regimes before American imperialism , and their readiness always to submit to its orders.

The statements of Reagan and Shultz against the PLO and their ugly characterisation of them are like declared directives to the reactionary Arab regimes to withdraw their recognition of the PLO and practise oppression against it. The United States knows no other way to deal with liberation movements, as is the case now in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Turkey and a great number of other countries.

This is the "mechanism" of the Reagan plan which the Jordanian declaration talks about and which is meant to be the very "mechanism" to activate the Fez plan.

The Fez plan cannot move on an American carriage because then it loses its central core, which is the admittance of the right of the Palestinian people for self-determination with the leadership of the PLO. The sole mechanism, which the Jordanian declaration claims is not present, is the energy and potential of the Arab peoples and the support of the Soviet Union and forces opposed to imperialism. On this basis, there must be adherence to the call to hold an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, which is the appropriate "mechanism" for implementing the Fez summit resolutions!

AL TALIA
April 14

New Offensive, Naked Methods

The US has begun a new offensive against the PLO. But this time it uses naked methods which in summary, oblige the "moderate" Arab regimes to do away with the PLO in order to facilitate pushing through its solutions. The various levels of the US administration and known Arab parties are participating in this campaign.

For its part Israel is participating in the campaign in its own particular way, by intensifying settlement construction and placing obstacles in front of an advance, even by one step, towards a just solution, all the while receiving additional American aid to compensate it for its "effort."

The US and Israel are encouraged by the superficial appearance of differences between the PLO and Jordan and the agreement of some Arabs with American directions, as well as some efforts in the Palestinian arena. As concerns the PLO, the US says that it must either surrender to what Washington wants or be eliminated politically. To other Arabs it says that they either get rid of the PLO or else the occupation and the current situation will remain forever. These are completely and utterly weak divisive choices according to American estimations.

The US always forgets, like it forgot in Vietnam, the role of the people. Our people, who have stood up to greater and more malicious threats, are clearly capable of confronting the new American offensive and all its tools and symbols.

AL MITHAQ
April 16

Qabous Pays The Bill

It looks like the Sultan of Oman has filled his pocket and his belly in Washington and insisted, before leaving, on settling, in the Qabousian way, his guest bill with America by issuing statements confirming total fidelity to the American lords and his continued circling in their orbit.

In a statement published yesterday in *The New York Times*, Qabous asserted that the plan of President Reagan "still exists" and called on America to begin direct dialogue with the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip... "and not with those who do not take advantage of the existing opportunity..."

The background against which Qabous' statements are made and which is hard to ignore is that Qabous went to Washington immediately after holding intensive talks with King Hussein and top Jordanian officials in Amman, which confirms that Qabous may have been conveying the Jordanian point of view to Washington, or perhaps more than a point of view.

Thus, the fact that Qabous indicated a direct dialogue with the West Bank and Gaza, and his description of the PLO as not taking advantage of the "existing opportunity" is not merely Qabousian, but Omanian-Jordanian whose hidden implications cannot be ignored.

AL FAJR
April 17

What's Important...

The convening or non-convening of an Arab summit is not important;

The meeting or non-meeting of leaders or foreign ministers of Arab countries is not important;

What is important is what is demanded and what the aim of this summit is.

Despite our lack of conviction in the futility of summits, we believe that the work of the coming summit must concentrate on one point — how to create a strong united Arab stand which will impose respect for Arab rights on the world, and especially on the United States.

When the Arab leaders meet, they will bear the report of the seven-member committee which toured world capitals and they will learn (since most of them still insist on not knowing) who is the enemy and who is the friend. They will not be able to play with the fact that the US challenges all the Arab peoples and wants to eliminate the Palestinian cause. They will not be able to deny the fact that the US is becoming more and more arrogant because of the impotence and treachery of the Arab states.

The Arab countries must adhere to the resolutions of the Fez summit and give a push and a mechanism for moving these resolutions by pushing the Arab stand and giving it power and credibility in the eyes of the world... and above all, in the eyes of the Arab peoples.

AL SHAAB
April 18

The Meaning Of the Explosion

The explosion at the American embassy yesterday led to the death of dozens and the wounding of over 100 persons, among them a number of Marines, American and Lebanese embassy employees and some people who were there merely by chance at the time of the explosion.

The explosion at the American embassy was the second of its kind. The Iraqi embassy in Beirut met a similar fate last year whose results did not differ much from those of the US embassy explosion.

Some people saw, in the explosion at the Iraqi embassy in Beirut, a connection with the Iran-Iraq war; the explosion at the US embassy has a certain connection with the current situation in Lebanon after the latest war and the US endeavours to put Lebanon under US economic, political and military hegemony, and the failure of US effort until now, to reach a settlement making the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon possible.

AL FAJR
April 19

Art Exhibit at Bethlehem University

Fourteen Palestinian artists from the West Bank and Gaza Strip exhibited 200 paintings at Bethlehem University, April 15-17, on the occasion of Prisoners' Day. Most of the artists — amateurs or graduates from art colleges in Arab countries — were showing their work for the first time; well known Palestinian artists also participated.

Many of the paintings expressed everyday life in Palestinian villages and refugee camps. Lamia Aboud from Gaza, the only woman artist, showed six paintings about domestic life in the refugee camps of Gaza.

Student guides to the exhibition were busy interpreting the symbolism of the paintings and answering the many questions of visitors.

University campuses are the only places in the West Bank where Palestinian artists have been legally allowed to exhibit their works.

Painting entitled "Nationality" by Fathi Ghapin of Gaza on exhibit at Bethlehem University on the occasion of Prisoners' Day.

ANTI -ZIONIST JEWISH ORTHODOX GROUP RAISES BLACK FLAG

Neturei Karta Mourns on 'Independence Day'

Members of the anti-Zionist Jewish Orthodox movement Neturei Karta celebrated the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel by raising black flags throughout the Mea Sharim quarter in Jerusalem. Israeli afternoon papers reported that Israeli flags were burned in protest at what the Jewish group calls: "Thirty-five years of treason and rebellion against God in the so-called Israel."

The Orthodox group blamed what they called the "Zionist and their Agudat (Yisrael – the most orthodox of the political groups in the Knesset) partners.' Stores in the quarter were closed in protest with signs on the doors explaining the reason for the closures.

The "Independence Day" protest activities concluded with a service and the reading of the portions of the Bible that are normally read on days of fast. Many of the Neturei Karta fasted and were seen wearing sackcloth and ash on their heads as a sign of lamentation and disaster.

A poster (right) entitled 'We Cry Out', appeared all over the Mea Sharim quarter in Jerusalem, lambasting Zionist rule for among other things:

"Settling in the territories which they stole from their Arab neighbours to strengthen their rebellion against God; causing the blood of their people to be spilled in vain through their wars with their Arab neighbours and their incitement of the nations of the world, especially lately when they invaded the Lebanon mountains and the cold-blooded murder which took place there. Their hands are yet outstretched. May God have mercy."

אנו צועקים ווי!

לא די להם להציונים ושותפיהם האנודאים, אשר זה 35 שנה:
ממירים את המוני בית ישראל מעם סגולה לגוי ככל הגוים, בהקמת מדינה
ומולדת, כנסת המינים וחוקיהם העכומים.
מעבירים על התם ודעת קונם מאות רבבות מישראל, בחינוכם הכפרני
ובצבאם הטמא.
שופכים דם ישראל ע"י מלחמותיהם בשכנים הערבים, והתגרותם באומות
העולם, ובפרט לאחרונה שפישו דהרי לבנון ימעשי הרצח
שעוללו שם ועוד ידם נטוי ה"י.
מתגרים באומות העולם, בהתנחלויות בשטחים שגזלו מהשכנים הערבים,
לחוק את מרידתם בה' נגד ה'שבועה שהשביע הקב"ה את תמידו
באומות" וכך ומסיתים יהודים שתומ"צ להתיישב שם ישבוש את
אנטרסיהם לסכן חייהם וחיי הישוב כולו ה"י.
לא ד' להם לא שבעה נפשם בכך.
אף צרה עיום במוסדות הקודש בת' החינוך והישיבות שנוחרו לפ"ימה
בארה"ק, לכובשם תחת ידם הטמאה בנתינת תקציבים ותמיכות מצוורות
שונות. ואין צרה גדולה מזו כמבואר בחז"ל (עדר ק' ב' ב') על הפסוק ויהי
בימי אחז - שאחז בת' כוסיות ובת' מדרשות והתחילו אז כולם לצעוק וי!

לזאת יתקבצו בעז"ה המוני בית ישראל המצטערים על גלות
השכינה בה'כל הישיבה הק' "תורה ויראה" מאה שערים
ביום שני אחו"ק ה' אייר תענית שני קמא חשמ"נ. לזעוק ולהתפלל
לה' על בית ישראל ועם ה' שנפלו בחרב הציוני. ולבקש רחמים
לביטול גזירת המדינה הציונית בחסד וברחמים.

* אמירת תהילים בשעה 9 (שעה"ז 3 אחה"צ)
* תפילת מנחה וקריאת ויחל בשעה 11.30 (שעה"ז
* דברי כיבושין והתעוררות

והשיית ייאה בעניני השבת שתיקנו וינאלנו ואולת מיוחדים בתיקונות כבוד בתיבתי
בקודש בתיהיר דיהיד אבו

נטורי קרתא
של הנוער המדרש באיר

המשען קצלי הנוער מקצלה ומנחה בית ראשון ד' איר

Poster entitled 'We Cry Out' appeared in Mea Sharim as members of Neturei Karta protested Zionist rule on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Israel.

Gaza University Petitions for Release of Funds

The Board of Trustees of the Islamic University in Gaza petitioned the Israeli military governor in the Gaza Strip, last week, to lift restrictions imposed on the transfer of money from the university's accounts in Arab countries. The Israeli authorities demanded that all money brought from outside must be authorised by the 'civil administration' "Development Fund".

The Israeli restriction which was imposed in January 1983 requires the university to give the authorities a decision-making role in the expenditure of the money.

Dr Mohammad Saqr, president of the university, told *Al Fajr* that salaries for the month of March have not yet been paid because of lack of funds. February salaries were paid from the students' fees. This money is usually used to aid students who apply for hardship grants.

According to the new military regulations governing school funding, 30 percent of the total amount of any brought into the country kept by the military-cont "Development Fund". The rest of the money must be deposited in an Israeli bank under the university's name, say university officials. The institution is also required to present a quarterly budget to the Israeli authorities for approval. The authorities have the power to reject or reduce the amount in the budget.

Ahmad Hassan Shawwa, chairman of the university's board of trustees, told *Al Fajr*, "The authorities' demand is unacceptable to us and the Moslem universities and other institutions which send us money. The cash is donated strictly for the purpose of expenditure on education."

According to Shawwa, the 30 percent deduction for the benefit of the "Development Fund" violates Islamic regulations. Mohammad Saqr said that under Islamic laws *waqf* (Islamic foundation) property must be used for the people specified in trust documents — in this case the university.

Local people suspect that the Israeli-initiated fund will be used to subsidise Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Ahmad Shawwa also pointed out that US$272,000 belonging to the university was frozen by the authorities some three months ago. He said that the freezing order came as a punishment for the university undertaking some construction without a permit. Shawwa added that even if they unfreeze the money, it would finance the university for one month only.

In this situation, Shawwa said, if the Israeli authorities refuse to cancel their decisions "we will have to seek our people's help in order to keep this institution alive."

HOBSBAWN LECTURE MARKS CENTENARY OF MARX 'S DEATH

Renowned Historian Speaks At Bir Zeit University

Professor Eric Hobsbawn, recently retired as professor of history at Birkbeck College, University of London, lectured at Bir Zeit University, April 20, on 100 years since the death of Karl Marx.

Hobsbawn, who was at BZU as part of the Cultural Studies Department visiting lecturer series, gave an overflow audience of students and staff a fascinating insight into the work of the great German philosopher and revolutionary and the significance of his legacy today.

Noting that Marx, aside from Charles Darwin, is the only 19th century thinker whose contribution to intellectual life remains relevant today, Hobsbawn summarised his impact on the social sciences but stressed that Marx's singular contribution was the inspiration his work gave to revolutionary parties and national liberation movements. He predicted that Marx would remain relevant as long as capitalism continued to survive.

Eric Hobsbawn is author of several academic and popular works on Marxism and has been honoured in several countries for his contribution to the study of history.

ISRAELI -BACKED COUNCIL EXPLOITS CURFEW

Expulsion Threatened in Dhahriyeh

Members of the Israeli-appointed village council of Dhahriyeh, south of Hebron, presented a memorandum to the Israeli authorities early this week, urging the expulsion of refugees from the village. The village council has reportedly accused the refugees in the village, whom they termed 'foreigners', of responsibility for a two-month curfew which Israeli military authorities imposed on the village.

Residents of the village immediately began collecting signatures on a counter-memorandum, denying the charges levied by the village council, and expressing solidarity with the refugees. Dhahriyeh residents said that the Israeli authorities and the appointed village council had been trying to exploit the economic hardships which resulted from the two-month-old curfew, which was slapped on the village after residents stoned an Israeli vehicle. (Translated: Al Ittihad, 19.4.83)

To Palestinians living in the diaspora:

If you need professional assistance including legal advice for buying, selling or renting or collecting rent in the West Bank,
Contact: **Omar International**
P.O.Box 20185
Jerusalem
Tel. 972 (2) 283791
Telex 26467 Omar il

WEEKLY REVIEW

Borderline between Rafah-Falastine and Canada refugee camp on the Egyptian side, in Gaza. A request was presented to the Israeli military to transfer residencies for the families living in Canada camp to Rafah.

April 13, 1983

INFORMAL ARRESTS

GAZA — The Israeli authorities renewed the order to appear daily from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm at Gaza military headquarters, on 60 students from al-Falouja Girls' Secondary School, for the second time in a month.

FLIGHTS TO DAMOUR

LEBANON — Israel TV said that a new airport was opened a few days ago near Damour, built by the Israeli army.

BEQA'A ATTACKS

TEL AVIV — Israel Radio said that two RPG rockets were fired at an Israeli patrol in Amiq village in the Lebanese Beqa'a. The radio added that the patrol returned the fire but did not comment about losses.

BACK TO PALESTINE?

GAZA — A request presented by a committee to form an Ottoman Society to transfer residencies for the families living in Canada refugee camp on the Egyptian side to Tel al-Sultan in Rafah-Falastin, is still being studied by the relevant authorities in the military government. The request was made several months ago.

TRAVEL TAX UPPED

TEL AVIV — An Israeli source said that travellers from Israel to countries abroad will have to pay IS2200 travel tax as of tomorrow. The current travel tax is IS2100. The source added that the Israeli finance ministry will amend this tax monthly.

April 14, 1983

DHAHRIYEH CURFEW UP

The Israeli authorities lifted the curfew on Dhahriyeh, the Hebron region. It was imposed 40 days earlier after stones were thrown at Israeli vehicles which led to the death of an Israeli woman from Beisan.

COLLEGE CLOSED

Israeli authorities closed the book exhibition in the al-Bireh Arab Nursing College, as well as the school, on the pretext that posters and slogans in support of the PLO were displayed.

PHONE CENSORSHIP

GAZA — Residents complain of the difficulty of telephoning between Rafah and Gaza with calls being repeatedly cut during conversation. This has forced many residents to travel between the two towns to conduct business.

SYRIA-KISSINGER MEET

STRASBOURG, DPA — Informed sources report that former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will meet Mahmoud al-Zu'bi, president of the Syrian People's Council, who is presently here as guest of the European Parliament.

KACH OUT FOR US CASH

Ultra-right Kach movement leader Rabbi Meir Kahane left for a tour of the US to collect contributions from Christian factions who support building a temple over al-Aqsa. Kahane is due to talk on a TV station belonging to these factions.

JORDAN TRADES WITH EGYPT

CAIRO, AFP — Egypt and Jordan announced the resumption of trade relations which were halted in 1979. The agreement to resume trade is based on the trade protocol held in 1978 between the two countries with the amendment of one clause which stipulates that payment will be by monetary exchange and not according to the clearing system between the central banks.

ANOTHER DRAIN ON US

JERUSALEM — The Israeli trade deficit rose by an estimated US $100 million during March alone and by an average of 20 percent during the first four months of 1983, compared with the same period last year.

These figures, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, provoked Israeli exporters, in a decision last Tuesday, to boycott all activities decided on by the National Exporters Institute, especially exhibitions and fairs organised inside and outside Israel, in protest at the lack of budgetary efficiency.

MASS HYSTERIA

Gabriel Weizmann, former Israeli army psychologist, said that symptoms of sexual impotence have begun to appear among Israeli soldiers following exhaustion during the Lebanese war.

In a lecture to social workers in West Jerusalem, Weizmann said that the soldiers who complained of impotence had symptoms which resembled those of soldiers who suffered shell shock.

April 15, 1983

MAKE-BELIEVE COURT

Maariv newspaper said that the 'civil administration' in the West Bank, in coordination with security forces, has decided not to take the girls involved in the poisoning cases to court, despite 'confessions' by the girls that they pretended symptoms, according to the Israelis.

VIOLENT FARE

JERUSALEM — Jerusalem taxi driver Salah al-Din Abu Qteish complained he was beaten and robbed by three Jewish youths whom he had driven to a remote area in West Jerusalem. He was taken to Makassed Hospital for treatment.

TAXING TAXIS

NABLUS — Garage and bus company owners sent a memorandum to the military government authorities, asking them to review their bad financial situation and the income tax which is inaccurately estimated.

They asked that an end be put to these practices, that an investigation be held and orders issued to allow the owners to renew licenses for their premises and vehicles.

VISITORS WELCOME

NABLUS — The authorities have informed mukhtars and those who write permits in Nablus and its district of their decision to annul the restrictions imposed on requesting a visitor from outside the West Bank. Any person now has the right to file a request for anybody to visit them, relative or not.

THICKENING JERUSALEM

The newspaper *Kol Yerushalaim* said that the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs had agreed on a plan to establish 15 new settlements around Jerusalem in order to prevent the so-called confiscation of land in the city's suburbs by Arab elements. The plan aims to establish Greater Jerusalem with an Israeli population in seven years' time of 700,000.

BUS KILLS 6

JERICHO — Six people were killed and two others seriously wounded, all from the same family, in a collision on the Dead Sea road near Kalia (the Lido-al-Fashha crossing) between an Egged bus and an Opel station wagon driven by Sa'adi Mohammad Misk, 22. The driver, his father, mother, sister-in-law and her two children were all killed.

STAY IN TOWN

JENIN — Military authorities imposed a six-month town restriction order on Ahmed Rasheid to his village of Sir in the Jenin district.

April 16, 1983

LEBANON ROADS MINED

TEL AVIV — Israel Radio said that the Israeli forces discovered two anti-tank land mines planted near a village southeast of Beirut. The radio added that the Israeli forces believe that a group belonging to the Lebanese National Forces planted the mines on the road used by the Israeli army patrols.

CALL FOR WAQF'S RETURN

SHAFA 'AMR — Heads of local Arab councils and representatives of Islamic *waqf* committees inside the 'green line' held a meeting in Shafa 'Amr, Mohammad Zaydan, head of Kufr Manda local council, said that they asked that Muslim residents inside the 'green line' be given the opportunity to run the affairs of their *waqf* (Islamic Charitable Foundation). Currently the state controls *waqf* funds, estimated at billions of shekels.

CASH TO LEBANON

GALILEE — The Committee for Arab-Jewish Understanding 'partnership', has collected IS600,000 in donations to help Palestinian refugees in South Lebanon.

Spokesman for the organisation, Dov Yermiyahu, told Israel Radio that the committee would buy three classrooms to transport to Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp to be used by Palestinian students. He said the authorities told him that they could be transported without difficulty.

Triangle residents have contributed about IS300,000 for the same purpose.

NEW CLASHES IN LEBANON

BEIRUT — Informed Lebanese sources reported that violent clashes between forces of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and gangs of Phalangist separatists have renewed.

The sources said that artillery and rocket fire was exchanged in the Shouf area and 'Eitat, but did not mention the extent of damage or losses.

POLITICAL MEMORIAL

JERUSALEM — Zevulun Hammer, the Israeli minister of education and culture, has ordered the Israeli delegation to return from Poland if the authorities there allow a PLO representative to lay a wreath at the memorial to the Warsaw ghetto fighters.

Hammer said that Israelis would boycott the prayers on the 40th anniversary of the Jewish fighters if the Polish authorities did not assure the Israeli delegation that PLO representatives would not be allowed to participate.

CALL TO REOPEN

DHAHRIYEH — The village council and mukhtars of the village have asked the Hebron 'civil governor' to reopen the five homes which the military authorities sealed shut in the village.

April 17, 1983

RAID ON PATROL

Maariv newspaper said that a group of masked people attacked a bus carrying Israeli soldiers in Qabatya with a Molotov cocktail, stones and empty bottles. The soldiers fired in the air. No one was hurt.

BOY SHOT, CURFEW ON

NABLUS — Student Bassam Saleh Hmeidan, 17, from Ain Beit al-Ma' refugee camp, was taken to Rafidya Hospital after being hit in the leg with a bullet after army and border guard personnel opened fire on demonstrators in Nablus.

The military authorities imposed a curfew on the Qasabeh quarter and Ain Beit al-Ma' camp

after demonstrations in which demonstrators threw stones at Israelis.

STUDENTS DETAINED

BETHLEHEM - The authorities arrested students Ayman 'Issa al-Azza and Darrar al-Azza from Azza refugee camp. They have been ordered detained for 18 days at Fara'a detention camp.

SECURITY BLANKET

TEL AVIV - Israeli police and army commanders announced they would step-up their presence in the West Bank, Lebanon and areas of Israel, April 18, to safeguard Israelis celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel (according to the Hebrew calendar).

NO STERILITY FROM POISON

Arab medical sources have confirmed that the latest poisoning cases do not lead to sterility.

ANSAR POPULATION RISES

The number of Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners held in Ansar camp, South Lebanon, swelled recently due to the arrest by the Israeli military authorities of dozens of youths charged with participating in actions against Israeli forces.

The number of detainees in Ansar is now 6500. Following the arrest of the new detainees, old prisoners are increasing pressure for their release.

The Israeli newspaper *Al Hamishmar* said that a number of the detainees were arrested for being registered as members of the PLO and that there are disputes in Israeli security circles over the continuing need to hold them.

COMPENSATION FOR KILLING

The Jerusalem Central Court ordered the state to pay IS2 million compensation to the heirs of the late 'Aziza 'Issa Farhan from Ain Yabroud, who was shot dead last April by an Israeli soldier.

SCHOOL CLOSURE PROTEST

HEBRON - Acting Mayor of Hebron Mustafa Natshe sent a telegramme to the Israeli officer in charge of education. It reads: "The continued closure of schools, institutes and universities is most damaging to our children. We ask you to reopen places of learning and restore educational life to normal."

April 18, 1986

ARRESTS FOR MNF ATTACK

BEIRUT — The Lebanese army arrested two Palestinians and seven Shi'ite Muslims in al-Awza'i quarter in the Lebanese capital. The arrests came, Lebanese sources said, in the wake of recurrent attacks against US Marines working in Beirut as part of the multinational force. Military sources in the Lebanese capital expressed the belief that a group of Shi'ite Muslims working in the interests of Iran, are responsible for the attacks on French and American soldiers stationed in Beirut.

FLAG IN GALILEE

TEL AVIV — Israel TV said that two unidentified persons removed the Israeli flag from the Workers Council building in the town of Shafa 'Amr in the Galilee and raised the Palestinian flag in its place. The Israeli police arrested three youths for questioning.

CLOSE CALL

BEIRUT — A spokesperson for the US Marine contingent in Beirut said that light arms fire was opened at a Marine, piercing his clothes, although he escaped unharmed. The Marine returned the fire.

EXPULSION CAMPAIGN

BEIRUT — News reports say that 32 Palestinian families in Sidon have received warnings to quit South Lebanon. During last week, 39 families were forced to leave by gangs of separatist Saad Haddad and Israeli secret service agents. A total of 189 Palestinian families have moved, leaving behind their houses and property.

SIDON BOMB

BEIRUT — A resident of Sidon was killed and three others injured in an explosion in the centre of the town. The five-kilo explosive went off near the trade centre, causing considerable damage. Israeli forces and gangs of separatist Saad Haddad's militias immediately combed the area.

SUCKED IN

JERUSALEM — A number of mukhtars from Dheisheh and 'Aida refugee camps in the Bethlehem area are holding contacts to form a Village League in cooperation with Bishara Qumsieh, head of Bethlehem Village League.

BLOW YOUR HOUSE DOWN

JERUSALEM - Members of Birket Avraham yeshiva in the Old City attacked the house of Issa Abu Sneineh in part of the same building and forced him to leave his home together with the 15 members of his family. Abu Sneineh said that a group of religious Jews occupying the upper floor of the building in Aqbet al-Khalidiyeh Street started to knock down the wall of his kitchen at 1:00 am with "a large hammer" then raided his kitchen and began to smash the furniture, singing religious songs.

April 19, 1983

SETTLEMENT BUILD UP

Israel Radio said that 6000 houses for Israelis are currently being built in the West Bank and that the housing ministry will allow 4000 more to be started, this year. The number of Israeli-owned houses in the West Bank is currently 5500.

Israel Radio added that the housing ministry will also build new settlement roads on the West Bank, including one by-passing Nablus and nearby Balata refugee camp; another by-passing Qalqilia and one by-passing the village of Kufr Qasem. Another road will link Jerusalem with Maale Adumim settlement to the east of the city.

NO PALESTINE FOR FRENCH?

TUNIS — Ahmed Abd al-Rahman, official spokesman for the PLO, said that there is doubt that an international conference on the Palestinian issue will be held in UNESCO headquarters in Paris because of reservations of the French authorities. The PLO representative has demanded that UNESCO members put pressure on Israel to delete "contents and ideas which provoke anti-Palestinian hatred" from Israeli educational books. The PLO has only observer status at UNESCO.

BUS BLAZE

An Egged bus was burned yesterday near Beit Jala. Nobody was injured. The cause of the incident is believed to be a Molotov cocktail. Israeli army forces immediately began looking for the perpetrators.

USSR IN MED

Haaretz said that two Soviet ships, equipped with advanced surveillance apparatus, entered the eastern Mediterranean and that the Soviet Union has three similar warships anchored off the coasts of Israel and Lebanon.

Haaretz said that the Soviet presence has increased noticeably and corresponds to the tension prevailing between Israel and Syria.

DHEISHEH CURFEW

BETHLEHEM — The authorities imposed a one-day curfew on Dheisheh refugee camp after residents threw stones at Israeli vehicles. The Israeli army opened fire and carried out house-to-house searches looking for demonstrators.

AGENCY CLOSED

The authorities issued an order to close the advertising agency in Bethlehem run by Hassan Abd al-Jawad until July 10, after the army found allegedly forbidden material when they raided the premises last month.

18 MONTHS FOR MOLOTOV

The Ramallah military court sentenced Raja' al-'Izeh from Dheisheh refugee camp to one and a half years imprisonment and another six months suspended for making and throwing a Molotov cocktail at an army post.

CURFEW CONTINUES

Curfews remain in force on the Old City of Nablus and Ain Beit al-Ma', Balata and Askar refugee camps since last Sunday. The residents complain they are suffering from lack of food.

TAX CLOSURE

HEBRON — Tax officials closed al-Nasr restaurant belonging to Shahadeh Hamed Qufisieh near Bab al-Zawiyeh in Hebron on the pretext that he had not paid IS150,000 VAT.

The elderly owner said that his restaurant supports a 25 member family.

MILITARY REINSTATES LAWYER

GAZA — The military court in Gaza has accepted the form and content of the request to annul decision number 99 issued by Rafah municipality, October 11, 1982, to dismiss Abdullah Abu Jazer as legal advisor. The army court ordered the municipality to give him back his job. The municipality was also ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

STUDENTS SEE PRISONERS' FAMILIES

TULKARM — The Secondary School Students Committee in Tulkarm visited the families of prisoners being held in Qalqilya jail. The committee gave gifts to the families.

15,234th BOMB

BEIRUT,AFP — The attack on the American embassy in Beirut is the 15,234th similar attack in Lebanon since 1975, according to the statistics of the Lebanese security services.

SUCKING THEM DRY

TEL AVIV — Ze'ev Ashkenazi, head of the Israeli water department, said that Israel intends to dig an artesian well, next month, near the Mukhaiber Dam on the former armistice line between Syria, Jordan and Israel in response to Jordan pumping water from the Yarmouk river, one of the sources of the Jordan river.

Hebron Polytechnic Institute. The Institute was closed March 10. Director Adib Qeisi was told institute students had demonstrated illegally during the previous two days. The Institute is closed until further notice. Students at Hebron University and secondary schools are also affected by the closure.

FIVE FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS IN DHAHRIYEH

Israeli authorities sealed five houses in Dhahriyeh, April 12, belonging to the families of five youths who were brought to trial for stone-throwing on April 21. The families had received an order nisi two days earlier barring demolition of their houses. Over 40 people were left homeless. Mohammad Badawi, 20, Atef Mahmoud Wardat, 17, Hayel Mohammed Abu Alan, 21, Subhi Wardat, 17 and Hassan Makharzeh, 19, were arrested, February 19. In the opening session of their trial, April 21, they were charged with manslaughter, membership of an illegal organisation, inciting schoolchildren, making barriers on roads and stoning Israeli vehicles. They all pleaded not guilty. The trial was postponed for a month. The photographs are by Al Fajr's Samia Faris.

Hassan Mohammad Makharzeh's little brother laments the sealing of his house.

The family of Mahmoud Badawi Subeih, 20, sitting at the front of their sealed house.

Israeli Military Sealed Homes Following Stone-throwing And Membership Charges

Mahmoud Awad Waradat, father of Atef Mahmoud Waradat 17, and the 10 members of his family now live in a neighbour's room.

The sons of Salim Waradat are in the street.

A door handle broken after the welding-shut of one house in Dhahriyeh